

FOUR MEN INDICTED BY U. S. JURY AFTER RENDERING INQUIRY

Consolidated Company and
Several Officials Charged
With Maintaining Combination in Restraint of Trade

E. F. SWIFT AT HEAD

Complaints Allege That by
Paying Excessive Prices for
Raw Material Defendants
Forced Out Competitors

Edward F. Swift of Chicago, president of the Consolidated Rendering Company; Edward A. Tilden of Chicago, vice-president; George H. Swift, director and stockholder, and Horatio W. Heath, general manager, were indicted by the federal grand jury today in the United States district court before Judge Morton on the charge of maintaining a combination in restraint of trade. The company itself also was indicted.

It is alleged that by paying excessive prices for raw material the defendants had forced competitors out of business and compelled other competitors to agree to a division of business.

It is alleged that the Consolidated Company controlled 40 per cent of the business in 1903 and now controls 95 per cent of it. It is claimed that by paying excessive prices for raw materials the defendants did business at a loss.

It is further charged that the defendants stifled competition by paying liberal amounts for the business of competitors who were doing a smaller business and found it difficult to pay the exorbitant prices for raw materials that the consolidated company was paying to persons from whom they had been buying.

It is charged that they actually forced competitors from competition and bought out the business of others. The business consisted in buying suet, cods, shop fats and bones of wholesale and retail meat dealers, and manufacturing tallow, oleo oil and other similar finished products. The indictments allege that the Consolidated company controls the Charles Buck & Son Company, Boston Hide & Skin Company, Commonwealth Glue Company, Essex Glue & Gelatine Company, Hinkley Rendering Company, George E. Marsh Company, New England Rendering Company and Whitman & Pratt Company.

It is alleged that the Consolidated company has an arrangement with the Eastern Oil & Rendering Company of Portsmouth, N. H., and John Reardon & Sons of Cambridge, whereby the Consolidated company had agreed not to buy raw materials in certain places where it had been purchasing such materials, and the other company stipulated it would do the same, so that each would have an exclusive field in different localities, instead of engaging in competition.

It is charged the defendant company is engaged in a combination with N. Ward company, Boston; S. A. Meagher company, Mattapan; James F. Morse & Co., Roxbury, the effect and purpose of which is to prevent competition between them and to have a division of trade in the purchase of raw materials from wholesale and retail meat dealers.

The investigation of the beef rendering business in New England has been under way for some time and a number of prominent men identified with the industry have been before the grand jury during the past few weeks.

William S. Gregg, special assistant to the United States attorney general, is directing the investigation here.

Two years ago several New England concerns were indicted under the Sherman anti-trust act, but Judge Putnam decided that the evidence was not sufficient at that time and the indictments were quashed. Since then Mr. Gregg has been at work securing new evidence.

METROPOLITAN BOATHOUSE AT NORUMBEGA BURNS

NEWTON, Mass.—About \$20,000 damage was caused by the fire which destroyed the Metropolitan boathouse on the Charles river at Norumbega Park, shortly before 3 o'clock this morning. The boathouse was owned by the Norumbega Park Company, and was rented to Fred W. Young. It was insured to the amount of \$12,000. Two hundred canoes were destroyed with the building, about a half of which were owned by private individuals, who rented lockers and canoe racks from the company.

The fire was discovered by B. Z. Canille, a cook, who was asleep in his room on the second floor, and who was awakened by the smoke. He dressed and ran to the zoological garden, where he informed the watchman, Michael J. Feerick. Two alarms were rung. The Newton fire department, which responded, found the entire building in flames, and was unable to save any portion of it.

CYRUS DALLIN'S WORK FAVORED BY CRITICS AND FUND IS GAINING

Officials at the Museum of Fine Arts today said that they were willing to have the Dallin Indian statue, "The Appeal to the Great Spirit," remain permanently in its present place in front of the museum if it proved to be the desire of the citizens to so place it. The present site is an appropriate and worthy one say the officials.

The fund which is being raised to purchase the statue by public subscription, that the work may become the property of the people of the city, now totals almost \$3300, according to Lee, Higginson & Co., who are receiving contributions.

Officers of the Metropolitan Improvement League and other persons interested in civic improvements are making public and private appeals for immediate contributions to the fund that the \$12,000 needed may be secured within a short time and the people of the city become possessors of a work that has become famous here and abroad. It was awarded a gold medal by the Paris Salon in 1910 and it is said that a committee of Philadelphia citizens is anxious to purchase it as an ornament to Fairmount park. Cyrus Dallin, the sculptor, is a resident of Arlington, and teaches in the Boston Normal Art School. He would prefer to have the work stay here.

TAFT CAMPAIGN GIFTS \$153,655 IN ONE WEEK

WASHINGTON—Contributions which amount to \$153,655 were received by the Republican national headquarters last week, according to a report filed by George R. Sheldon today.

NEW YORK—In his second report filed today Treasurer Rolla Wells, in charge of the Democratic campaign contributions, said that the total number of contributions to date is \$64,647, and the total amount of money received \$815,053.51.

The report showed a deficit of \$43,760, the committee having spent \$848,813. The figures include the \$17,000 deficit in Chicago.

In order to make up for the temporary scarcity of contribution money, it was announced that Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the finance committee, had loaned the national committee \$40,000 today.

The budget committee has sent an estimate to Chairman William F. McCombs, of the national committee, stating that \$150,000 more is needed to finish the campaign.

Following is a list of those who have given \$500 or more since the first report was filed in Washington a week ago: Charles S. Guggenheimer, New York, \$10,000; W. R. Craig, New York, \$8000; F. S. Peabody, Chicago, \$5400; R. T. Crane, Jr., Chicago, and John D. Ryan, New York, \$5000; contributors of the

ART COMMISSION CONSIDERS COPLEY SQ. IMPROVEMENT PLANS

Detailed plans of the proposed Copley Square project were considered by all the members of the city art commission today in the Tremont building. Final decision will be reached within 10 days, they say, and if accepted without change, will go to Mayor Fitzgerald to await the necessary appropriations.

At the request of the mayor, Frank A. Bourne, the architect, already has shown the plans to a sub-committee of the art commission, to the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Society of Architects, all of whom passed upon them favorably. A number of citizens who had the opportunity of viewing the drawings have expressed their willingness to contribute to the proposed decoration of the square, if the city will carry out the street changes.

It is believed that the traffic situation in the square will be simplified by this plan, which favors the widening of St. James avenue and the elimination of the present conflicting angle with Huntington avenue. The railway tracks are carried along in front of the library. A true square is formed by completing the sidewalk line at Trinity church and carrying it across to Boylston street.

Inside the square the surface is to be 2½ feet below the general street level, and a fountain will be placed.

On the Boylston mall there is provision made for four groups of statuary, which may be put in place at any time. The effective part of the square may be built at once, without the fountain or central ornaments.

MERCHANTS ASK RATE INDEMNITY

WASHINGTON—More than 1500 persons, headed by the Retail Merchants' Association of Montana, today, complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission of class and commodity rate from St. Paul to the Missouri river section, St. Louis, Chicago and other common points to places in Montana.

It was charged that the railroads have not adjusted their rates in accordance with the decision of the commission in the intermountain cases, and therefore the Montana merchants should receive about \$500,000 in reparation.

ADJOURN HEARING TO NOV. 4.
NEW YORK—The Standard Oil-Waters Pierce hearing has been again adjourned until Monday, Nov. 4.

National Wilson and Marshall League, New York, \$4000; Senator C. W. Watson, Fairmont, W. Va., and Jacob J. Schiff, New York, \$2500; W. R. Rust, Tacoma, Wash., \$2000; Herman Ridder, New York, \$1248.24.

The following gave \$1000: Senator F. G. Newlands, Nevada, congressional committee, Washington; Thomas Jones, Jones Penrose, Raleigh, N. C.; Blair Lee, Baltimore; L. E. Tierney, Powhattan, W. Va.; Walter A. Mickel, Rutherford, N. J.; W. A. Conrad, Helena, Mont.; William A. Lydon, Chicago; Lewis Nixon, New York; James J. Storrow, Boston; Joseph D. Gallagher, New York; Fred W. Scott, Richmond, Va., and Dr. John W. Cox, New York.

Among those who gave \$500 were: William J. Crittenden, Pittsburgh; John J. Calhoun, New York; Daniel J. Campau, Detroit; C. S. Pickney, New York; H. P. Wilson, New York, and Senator John Walker Smith, Baltimore. Contributions under \$100 amounted to \$287,167; over \$100, \$527,884.51. Number of contributions under \$100, 63,414; over \$100, 1233.

TESTIFY BULLET OF FOREIGN MAKE

SALEM, Mass.—That the bullet which struck Annie Lopizzo was of foreign make and only used in foreign revolvers was brought out today in testimony of three government witnesses in the Ettore Giovannitti-Carusso trial.

Capt. William H. Proctor of the state police and two cartridge experts, Thomas Rylands and George W. Hendry, were the witnesses. Captain Proctor testified that he knew of an Italian revolver that discharged that kind of bullet. Mr. Rylands said he thought there was a revolver of French make which would fire such a bullet.

That Caruso related to him that he stabbed a policeman on the night of the shooting was the testimony of the preceding witness, Louis La Court, a Boston detective.

Attorney Sisk asked him how much he was paid to tell this story, but the judge excluded the question and instructed the jury not to consider it.

It is expected that the state will rest its case today.

BALKAN CONFLICT LONG AWAITED BY MEN ANXIOUS TO FREE BROTHERS



King of Bulgaria, second from left in picture, dining with two of his officers

JAMES S. SHERMAN, VICE - PRESIDENT, HAS PASSED AWAY

UTICA, N. Y.—James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States, passed away at his home here at 9:42 o'clock Wednesday night, after a few days' illness. The funeral services are to be held at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon in the First Presbyterian church.

James Schoolcraft Sherman was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855, the son of Richard U. Sherman and Mary Frances Schoolcraft. He graduated from Whitestown Seminary, N. Y., in 1874 and received the degree of A. B. at Hamilton College in 1878 (LL. D., 1903). On Jan. 26, 1881, he was married to Miss Carrie Babcock of East Orange, N. J.

He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and up to the time of his entrance into politics he practiced in Utica, N. Y. He was president of the Utica Trust and Deposit Company. He was made chairman of the Oneida Republican county committee in 1890.

Mr. Sherman served as mayor of Utica in 1884-5. He was a member of the fifth and fifty-first Congresses from the twenty-third New York district and of the Congresses from the fifty-third to the sixtieth, inclusive, from the twenty-fifth and later the twenty-seventh New York districts.

He was chairman of the Republican state conventions of 1895, 1900 and 1908, chairman of the Republican national committee in 1906.

Elected Vice-President of the United States on Nov. 3, 1908, for the term of 1909-13, he had since lived at Washington although his home was at Utica. He was a trustee of Hamilton college.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

WASHINGTON—President Taft at noon today issued a public proclamation notifying the nation that Vice-President Sherman had passed away and requesting that all public officials pay special tribute to his memory on the day when the funeral services are to be held. All government business will probably be suspended on that day.

CAR LINE BLOCKED

Blocking traffic more than half an hour, a car of the Chestnut Hill line was stalled last night on Huntington avenue near West Newton street. A Jamaica Plain car pushed it to Massachusetts avenue, and it was nearly 11:15 before traffic was normal. Delayed cars at one time strung from Massachusetts avenue back into the subway.

NEW HOME OF PRESIDENT LOWELL



Structure of colonial style of architecture to harmonize with Emerson hall, which is near.

MACEDONIA IS SPUR DRIVING BULGARIANS IN WAR WITH TURKS

Gradual Extermination of
Their Fellows by Turkey
Is Declared to Be Cause of
the Present Invasion

LIBERATION IS AIM

Men Who Crossed Border
Are Said to Have Counted
the Cost Calmly Before
Following Nation's Ideal

(From a Monitor Correspondent in Bulgaria)

SOFIA, Bulgaria—Is the war with Turkey for the autonomy of Macedonia a "Bulgarian adventure," and will it end in a "fiasco"? What does Macedonian autonomy mean? Does it mean a nominal change in the map of Europe? Does it mean the ambition of a little nation for expansion?

Does it mean merely the humiliation of Turkey by the loss of a province? Or does it mean the sighs and groans of an oppressed and tortured people for deliverance and the long-suffering, hopeful, patient fellow-feeling of their

(Continued on page nine, column one)

PRESIDENT'S HOUSE AT HARVARD RAPIDLY NEARS COMPLETION

Work on the new home of A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, on Quincy street, Cambridge, is rapidly approaching completion, and it is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy within a few weeks. It is well understood in university circles that the new house is to be presented to Harvard by President Lowell for the use of the university presidents, although no official announcement of this fact has been made.

As soon as President Lowell moves, the present president's house will be razed. It is expected that the official presentation of the house will take place at that time.

TURKS AND BULGARS MAY BE IN DECISIVE BALKAN WAR BATTLE

[Special Cable to the Monitor
from its European Bureau]

LONDON—It seems certain that what may be the decisive battle of the Thracian campaign is now being fought. So far as can be judged Nazim Pasha, commander-in-chief of the Turkish army, who has taken over the command of the eastern army from Abdullah Pasha, has effected a complete change of front, an operation of extreme delicacy in face of a victorious enemy.

If information coming to hand is correct he has pushed the Turkish field army along the upper Ergene, resting his left flank somewhere in the direction of Tchorlu and his right flank in the direction of Viza. From this base he is apparently attacking the Bulgarian army which lies roughly in a northeasterly line along his entire front.

There appears to have been certain delay on the part of General Savoff in following up the success at Kirk Kilisse. This delay is so unlike the dash which has marked the Bulgarian advance that it must be accounted for by the severity of the losses at Kirk Kilisse and failure to carry the fortifications of Adrianople.

There seems no doubt that Adrianople is serving the purpose for which it was intended. An attempt to storm it has evidently failed and it is to release troops before it that the last Bulgarian reserve has been called across the frontier and the levy of practically all boys made to take its place.

It is understood that Abdullah Pasha threw into Adrianople 30,000 men. Possibly the 20,000 troops defeated at Kirk Kilisse have since entered the ring of fortifications. There are consequently probably 50,000 men capable of issuing at any moment to the assistance of Nazim Pasha. These will be a serious hindrance to the Bulgarians if their operations are well directed.

If Dimitrieff's army, which stormed Kirk Kilisse, was originally 75,000 men it must have sunk to about 60,000. It has probably been found necessary to withdraw General Ivanoff's divisions from Adrianople to secure Dimitrieff's right. The united forces of these two generals are probably the army to which Nazim Pasha is now opposed.

The ground between the two armies is intersected by water courses and very difficult. The high ground toward Viza has no roads and advance has to be made over hills covered with trees but with little undergrowth. Unless, therefore, the Turks were entirely routed the advance would be slow. It must be remembered, however, that neither the allies nor Turkish war offices have made any statements. Special correspondents are in no position to do so and all that is known is based on such information as is permitted by censors for their own purposes to come through.

No one knows the actual position of the opposing armies or results of the fighting up to the present time. In the south the Greeks have occupied Veria station, some 50 miles from Salonika on the line to Monastir, whilst the Serbians are following the main line from Uskub to Salonika and are somewhere south of Kuprulu.

CITY HALL ANNEX OF GRANITE BEST SAY ARCHITECTS

That the Boston Society of Architects believes that the new city hall annex should be constructed of granite rather than limestone is the opinion expressed by R. Clipston Sturgis, president of the society, in a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald today in reply to his communication of the committee on public improvements, asking its views on the subject.

The letter is signed by J. Harleston Parker, chairman of the committee, and says in part: "In our opinion, both from an esthetic as well as from a practical point of view, because of its greater durability, we are in favor of granite in place of limestone. Of course, we are unable to state what the cost of the material should be or to report upon the financial condition of the city and whether it is warranted in going to the additional expense."

WAGE AGREEMENT MAY BE REACHED

With another conference this afternoon, the long-disputed question of a new wage scale for the longshoremen by the steamship companies in Boston may finally be determined.

At the two sessions held yesterday, at the offices of the White Star line in the morning, and at the Chamber of Commerce in the afternoon, no definite answer was given to the representatives of the Longshoremen's Trade Council by the trans-Atlantic steamship agents, who included Charles Stewart of the Cunard line, Manager Thomas of the International Mercantile Marine, and John F. Cusick for several lines of the far east.

TO LEGISLATE FOR TUNNEL IN MALDEN

Representative Charles M. Blodgett of Malden will present to the next session of the Legislature the bill of the city of Malden, directing that the Elevated railway enter Malden through a tunnel instead of by an overhead structure. Mayor George L. Farrell, City Solicitor Harvey L. Boutwell and City Engineer Henry W. Estey were in conference Wednesday evening, and the city engineer was authorized to prepare tentative plans to accompany the bill. The citizens of Malden at two mass meetings voted in favor of the tunnel project, and the city council indorsed the plan at a subsequent meeting.

SOLDIERS TO KEEP ORDER

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—As a result of disorder and rioting here Wednesday in the street car strike, Governor Gilchrist has ordered out the two regiments of state troops, comprising about 3000 men. The four city companies went on guard duty Wednesday night.

Particular attention is called to the war news published on the authority of the European Bureau of the Christian Science Monitor. These dispatches are sent us by the Bureau as quickly as the news is verified. Other dispatches carried in these columns from the scene of war are published on the authority of the United Press Association.

BULGARIAN REPORTS OF BIG VICTORY ARE BELIEVED IN AUSTRIA

(By the United Press)

VIENNA—A three days' battle between the main forces of Bulgarians and Turks 40 miles southwest of Adrianople has ended in the defeat of the Turks, if messages from Sofia are true.

Though it was thought they might be somewhat exaggerated the Bulgarian reports were generally accepted here. The Turks claimed some small successes farther east, near the Black sea coast, but they were of trifling importance compared with the alleged demoralization of the main Turkish army which

(Continued on page nine, column two)

RAILROAD AND SHIPBUILDERS IN COURT OVER BOAT

In the U. S. district court, today, before Judge Dodge and a jury the trial of the cross action of the Fore River Ship Building Company and the Southern Pacific company arising from the building of the steamship Creole, was begun.

The Fore River company sues for about \$225,000, the balance alleged to be due on the contract price for the steamship, the Southern Pacific company sues for \$800,000 damages for breach of the contract alleging the steamship was not up to the requirements of the specifications.

Sherman L. Whipple appears for the Fore River company and R. M. Morse and W. D. Turner for the Southern Pacific.

CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW PROMISES UNIQUE EXHIBITS

The annual chrysanthemum show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, to be held in Horticultural hall Nov. 7 to 10, has the promise not only of a largely increased exhibit, but of a superior show, in many respects. Nearly every private garden of any considerable size in the state will be represented. Prominent among them will be exhibits from the estates of Col. H. E. Converse, Col. Thomas E. Proctor of Topsfield and Howard Gould.

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BOYS' PREPARATORY SCHOOLS TO RETURN VISIT TO ENGLAND

Plans are being made for about 30 American boys' preparatory schools to participate in a tour of English schools, returning the recent visit of the English school boys to this country. The lists of schools that are to be represented on the tour are: St. Andrew's school, Concord, Mass.; St. George's of Rhode Island, Phillips Exeter of New Hampshire, Andover Academy, Andover, Mass.; Abbott Academy, Farmington, Me.; Groton Academy, Groton, Mass.; Penn Charter, Haverford, Pa.; St. Albans, New York; Hopkinton grammar, St. Paul, Minn.; St. Luke's, and the National Cathedral schools, Washington; Riverdale school, New York; Gilman country school, Baltimore, and the Nichols school, Buffalo.

Other prominent schools noted in this list are: Lawrenceville, Summit, Mass.; Kenzie, University, DeLancy, Short Hills, and Haverford.

In the list of masters that will accompany the boys are the Rev. Arthur B. Woodford, rector of the Hopkins grammar schools, New Haven; Dr. Edgar J. Fisher of Summit, and Moses B. Perkins of Exeter.

The boys are planning educational sightseeing trips through Scotland, England, Holland, Germany and France. During their travels, studies will be carried on.

KAISER SENDING AMERICANS GIFTS

NEW YORK—A wireless despatch from Berlin to the New York Times says that the following gifts and decorations bestowed by the Kaiser on prominent citizens of New York as tokens of gratitude for the reception of the German squadron which visited New York in June are on the way.

Among them are a large photograph of the Emperor with an autograph for Mayor Gaynor, a smaller autographed photograph for Seth Low, a cordial letter signed by the imperial chancellor on behalf of the Kaiser to Herman Ridder, and the Red Eagle of the fourth class for Gen. Howard Carroll, Edward H. Hall, R. A. C. Smith, Hubert Cillis and Dr. George F. Kunz. The German consul at New York, Kurt Ziegler, receives the crown of the Red Eagle of the fourth class.

REBATE TAKERS PLEAD GUILTY

NEW YORK—On pleas of guilty entered by five men charged with accepting rebates of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, on trial Wednesday before United States Judge Mayer, Jules E. Bernard of a Chicago forwarding firm, was given a technical sentence of a day's imprisonment and was fined \$20,000; Oscar F. Koache, August Bonteaux and Maurice Ascher were similarly sentenced, Koache being fined \$30,000 and Bonteaux and Ascher \$10,000 each.

TO IRRIGATE LANDS IN WEST

TRENTON, N. J.—For the purpose of irrigating lands in the West, the Montana Water Power Company has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. The capital is placed at \$3,500,000.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON
CASTLE SQUARE—"Butterfly Baronet."
COLONIAL—"The Quaker Girl."
HOLLIS—"Coming Home to Roost."
KREWE—"Vandeville."
MAJESTIC—"Little Boy Blue."
PARK—"Rose Stuhl."
PLYMOUTH—"George Arliss in 'Disraeli'."
TREMONT—"Miss Blanche Ring."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"The Merry Countess."
CENTURY—"The Daughter of Heaven."
COMEDY—"Fanny's First Play."
COHAN—"George M. Cohan."
EMPIRE—"John Drew."
ELTING—"Within the Law."
GAIETY—"Observe."
GARRICK—"John Mason."
GLOBE—"Lady of the Slipper."
HIPPODROME—"Under Many Flags."
LIBERTY—"Mistakes."
LYCEUM—"Billie Burke."
LYRIC—"Master of the House."
MANHATTAN—"Southern and Marlowe."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—"Ready Money."
PARK—"Clifton Crawford."
PLAYHOUSE—"Little Women."
REPUBLIC—"The Governor's Lady."
WALLACK—"The New Sin."
WEBER—"Scrape of the Fan."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Mistakes."
COLONIAL—"The Spring Maid."
COURT—"Fine Feathers."
GARRICK—"The Blue Bird."
GRAND—"The Red Widow."
ILLINOIS—"Kismet."
LE SALLE—"Girl at the Gate."
MICKER—"Chances of Life."
OLYMPIC—"The Man Higher Up."
POWERS—"Mrs. Fiske."
PRINCESS—"Bought and Paid For."

UNITED STATES COLLEGES GAIN OVER GERMANY

NEW YORK—That the United States is rapidly becoming the educational center of the world was shown by statistics announced on Wednesday by Prof. Rudolf Tombo, Jr., of Columbia University. Dr. Tombo compared 21 leading universities in the United States with an equal number in Germany.

In the total registration Dr. Tombo shows that the 21 American universities have an enrolment of 74,325, as against 54,823 in the German institutions.

In alien representation, however, Germany is far in the lead with nearly 9 per cent of the student body coming from foreign countries, while barely 3 per cent of American university students come from outside of the United States. The number of alien students in American institutions, however, is increasing year by year, while the number in Germany remains almost stationary.

The foreign students in Germany number 4672 and in the United States 1576.

In the general alien delegations in American institutions the order in point of numbers is Columbia, Pennsylvania, Harvard, Cornell; in South America, Pennsylvania, Cornell, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Michigan; in Europe, Pennsylvania, Columbia, Harvard, Illinois; in Asia, California, Columbia, Illinois, Cornell; in Africa, Cornell, Northwestern and Pennsylvania; and in Australia, Pennsylvania and Northwestern.

POULSEN SYSTEM IS FIGURING IN MARCONI INQUIRY

NEW YORK—A London despatch to the New York Herald says that the report of a committee of technical experts that the Poulsen wireless system could do the work required by the government never was submitted to the imperial wireless committee, according to a statement elicited from Sir Alexander King, secretary of the postoffice, at the Marconi contract inquiry by Lord Robert Cecil, the witness also admitting that the report was not sent to the treasury, though he declared it would not have altered the attitude of the wireless committee, then committed to Marconi.

The witness, continuing, said the admiralty and the postoffice had no doubt of their ability to handle a wireless system and make installations, the admiralty's estimate of the cost of installation being \$100,000 less than Marconi's.

The trial has begun of the suit brought by William Marconi and G. C. Isaacs, managing director of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company, against the newspaper Welt am Montag for libel, says a Berlin despatch to the New York Herald. This was said to be contained in an article accusing them of exploiting the Titanic catastrophe for the company's benefit by holding out news for sale.

CHURCH OPPOSES HOME RULE BILL

(Special to the Monitor)
DUBLIN—At the Dublin Diocesan Synod which met recently, the archbishop of Dublin referred to the home rule bill. He said that at the general synod held last April a vote was taken which resulted in 397 members present pronouncing against the measure whilst only five voted for it. Not only had the church of Ireland declared itself unmistakably against the bill, but other churches of the reformation occupied the same position with equal decision.

BELT LINE FOR PENINSULA

PORTLAND, Ore.—Plans have been perfected by the Swift packing-house interests at Chicago who control the local stockyards and the plant of the Union Meat Company in this city, for the construction of a belt railway in the Peninsula district connecting with all the lines now serving that territory and supplying their various industries there with their own power and equipment.

SEEK CARGO WORTH \$1,500,000

SAN FRANCISCO—The Pacific mail liner China, Capt. Roger Allman, arrived here recently from the far east with 92 cabin passengers, 21 in the second cabin and 103 Asiatics in the steerage. The liner's cargo included a shipment of raw silk and silk goods valued at more than \$1,500,000.

MILITARY PARTY IN JAPAN COMPLETELY BEATEN IN CONTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—Prince Katsura, who, ever since his return to Tokio from St. Petersburg, has been regarded as the political dictator of the empire, has recently seen his policy subjected to a severe defeat.

He has become identified with the military party in Japan, and is understood to have been strongly in favor of the increase of the army by the two divisions which it was declared were necessitated by the occupation of Korea. Ever since the outbreak of the Japanese war, a steady increase has taken place in the military establishment. The peace footing, which used to be 150,000 men, has been raised to 250,000 men, whilst the war strength has risen from 600,000 men to no less than 2,000,000 men. In these circumstances, the demand for a further advance became a violent party question.

The militarist party declared it to be a necessity, but the minister for finance was firmly opposed to an increase in taxation, a decision in which he had the whole-hearted support of the Premier, Prince Saionji. The struggle was fought out in the press not less bitterly than in political circles, but as a result the military party have been completely beaten, for the first time for many years.

It is said that the prime minister actually feared the effect on the people of any increased taxation and held that the policy of Japan was essentially to develop her naval power, since she was not financially in the position to develop both branches at the same time. Japan's future, it was urged by the government press, lies in the Pacific, and it is consequently essential that she should maintain a fleet strong enough to secure her power in that ocean.

AIR CRUISER FLIES NEARLY 30 HOURS IN GERMAN TEST

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—The great air cruiser ordered by the admiralty has not quite fulfilled the requirements laid down by the naval authorities. It was stipulated that the vessel should prove its ability to remain in the air for 50 hours, but after having cruised about for nearly 30 hours, it descended in the neighborhood of Berlin.

The flight commenced at Friedrichshafen. Count Zeppelin, the naval commissioner and the crew, numbering in all 21 persons, were on board during the flight. An interesting feature of the trial was the fact that the airship was in connection with the government wireless stations throughout the empire during the flight.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

For the accommodation of the Boston Symphony orchestra en route to Worcester and return today the Boston & Albany furnishes special service from the South station at 1:25 p. m.; returning, leave Worcester at 11 p. m.

Eric railway private car 998, occupied by William B. Miller and party, passed through Boston this morning en route from Beverly, Mass., to Akron, O., via the Boston & Maine, Delaware & Hudson and Erie roads.

The signal department of the Boston & Maine is installing a new 38-lever union switch and signal machine at Barbers Crossing.

Manager William H. Wright of the Boston Terminal Company announces the resignation of Bertram T. Wheeler, resident engineer, effective Nov. 1.

Material is being assembled at Worcester for an all-electric switch machine, which will control Boston & Albany railway traffic at the new union station.

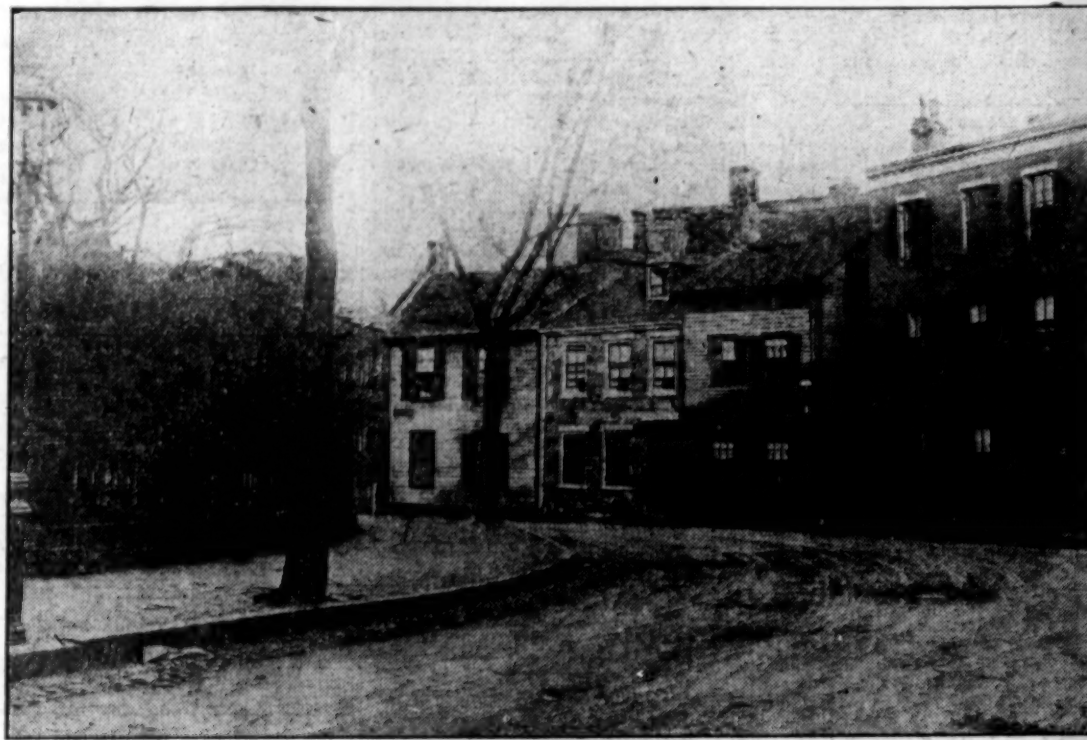
The operating department of the Boston & Maine has added steel frame and ends mail cars, which are government standard, to their Boston and Keene, N. H., trains routed via Nashua.

The West Springfield shops of the Boston & Albany are rushing general repairs on four battleship freight engines for service on the Boston division.

The construction department of the Boston Elevated railway is installing new guard timbers on the Atlantic avenue loop south of Kenney square junction.

The New Haven road is assembling passenger equipment in New York city for the accommodation of Princeton students and followers who attend the football game at Harvard Saturday.

PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Harvard square, Charlestown, on Town hill, where in colonial days citizens gathered to discuss question of independence

METRIC CARAT SYSTEM GAINS IN FAVOR HERE

Increased accuracy in weighing, simplicity in calculating all values, especially those of pearls, simplified stock records and a gain on present stock value of merchandise are some of the benefits for which local jewelers look if the present movement among the leading firms of the country to fix a uniform metric carat weight for diamonds meets with favor among a majority of the more important handlers of gems throughout the United States.

A postal card canvass of sentiment in regard to the scheme is now being made by a New York firm, having foreign branches, and practically all members of the National Jewellers' Board of Trade of 15 Maiden lane, New York, comprising some of the largest importers of precious stones, are favorable to the adoption of the metric carat.

The variation of the standard of the carat in different countries, the difficulty experienced in calculating prices of precious stones and pearls in sixty-fourths, and the necessity of keeping stock records in fractions, has induced the more advanced nations to legalize and adopt a uniform metric carat weighing exactly one-fifth of a gram, or 200 milligrams. This new carat is divided into 100 parts.

The old carat varied from 188.5 milligrams (Bologna) to 234.6 milligrams (Arabia), and some other standards were: Amsterdam 203.1, France 205,

Germany 205.5 to 205.8, England 205.3 and the United States varying, but approximately 205.3 milligrams. However, France and Germany now use the 200 milligram carat exclusively and all buyers of precious stones in those countries are obliged by law to accept the new weight.

The notice received by Boston jewelers reads as follows: "There is no sound reason why jewelers of the United States should hesitate to join the progressive gem merchants of the old world in this important reform. Fortunately we do not require additional legislation to make the change, the metric system having been legalized by Congress many years ago and it is only necessary for a majority of the leading American wholesale and retail jewelers to express their consent in order to quickly and definitely institute this reform."

A representative of a jewelry firm said today that the adoption of the new standard does not mean that a purchaser of a diamond weighing a carat, for instance, is going to get less for his money because the price of a gem is not reckoned by its weight alone but by its beauty and degree of perfection. The change means principally a simplification similar to the more simple standard of money in this country as compared with that of England. New balance weights will have to be secured by the various firms but otherwise the change will not be felt as revolutionary.

BRITISH-GERMAN AMITY PROMOTED

NEW YORK—The "Anglo-German Understanding" conference, composed of hundreds of representatives of the commerce between Germany and England, met at the Guildhall, says a New York Herald despatch from London.

Sir William Mather said the two countries are united and would prevent war for evermore troubling the world.

Hermann Hecht of Berlin said England and Germany should stand together to meet the danger which may come from America, where great industries are being rapidly developed.

Many speakers criticized Lord Roberts for his Manchester speech. "The consensus of opinion being that when England realizes that Germany is not seeking territorial aggrandizement there will be no more talk of war."

OPPOSITION SHUT OUT IN HUNGARY

NEW YORK—The members of the opposition in the Hungarian Parliament when they tried to enter the House were met by a strong military cordon, which completely surrounded the Parliament buildings and prevented their approach, says a New York Herald despatch from Budapest.

The dissension in the Hungarian Parliament has been continuous since May 23, when Count Tisza was elected speaker of the lower house.

WOMEN WILL NOT PAY HATPIN FINE

NEW YORK—A despatch to the New York Herald from Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, says that 60 women, most of them prominent in the society, were tried, convicted and fined in a Sydney court for wearing long hatpins.

They went to jail rather than pay their fines, declaring they would not submit to "iniquitous and unnecessary legislation."

The city authorities face a situation similar to that growing out of the suffrage protests in England, as the women assert that if further arrests and imprisonment are ordered because of the hatpin ordinance they will declare a "hunger strike" in jail.

DRINKING CUPS ARE BANISHED

WASHINGTON—Franklin MacVough, secretary of the treasury, on Wednesday abolished the public drinking cup from railroad cars, vessels and other conveyances operated in interstate traffic and from depots and waiting rooms of common carriers.

FRATERNITY ALUMNI MEET

Members of Boston Alumni chapter of the Kappa Sigma fraternity met last evening at the City Club. E. M. Hill reported on the proceedings at the national convention of the organization held in Louisville. Preston B. Churchill was elected grand master, Manning W. Merrill secretary, Charles I. Gates treasurer.

CUBAN MINISTER PREDICTS QUIET ELECTION DAY

WASHINGTON—That the elections in Cuba Friday will be held "peaceably and with the most absolute freedom in the casting of the votes," was the confident prediction made Wednesday by Cuban Minister Rivero.

"Competent and impartial officers of the rural guard and the regular army," the minister said, "have been detailed at different parts of the republic, empowered to act energetically in any instance in which the right to vote freely might be endangered by the adherents of any of the parties."

Convinced that some elements were desirous of causing trouble to attain their personal ends, the minister added, the leaders of the parties met and called off all the prelection mass meetings.

GOES TO PLACE FLOATING DOCK

NEW YORK—Sir Arthur Trevor Dawson, an English engineer, who recently arrived with his wife and two daughters, left today for Montreal to make arrangements for receiving a dry dock now being towed by two tugs across the Atlantic. He said that it had cost \$250,000 to build at Barrow, would accommodate a vessel of 27,500 tons, and was the largest floating dry dock in the world.

NEW PASTOR INSTALLED

The Rev. Adolph Rosbach was installed as pastor of the Church of Our Father, Unitarian, 83 Marion street, East Boston, Wednesday night in the presence of 500 members of the church.

Clean your sinks with Gold Dust

No place in the home gathers grease as quickly as the kitchen sink. GOLD DUST washing powder, however, has the peculiar quality of dissolving and cutting grease and, after each dishwashing, a suds is made in the dishpan with warm water and GOLD DUST and the sink thoroughly rinsed with these suds, the last particle of dirt and grease will be removed.

The sink pipe will never become clogged with grease if GOLD DUST and plenty of hot water are used for washing the sink morning and evening.

GOLD DUST is sold in 5c size and LARGE packages. The large packages mean a greater economy.

"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"

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Finest Quality. Greatest Variety.



GILT EDGE the only ladies' shoe dressing that positively contains Oils, Black and Polishes ladies' and children's boots and shoes, shines without rubbing, 25c. "Fresh Gloss," 10c. "DANDY" combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes, 25c. "Star" size, 10c. "ELITE" combination for gentlemen who take pride in having their shoes look A 1. Restores color and lustre to all black shoes, Polish with a brush or cloth, 25c. "BABY ELITE" size, 10c. If your dealer does not keep the kind you want, send us the price in stamps for a full size catalogue, charges paid. WHITTEMORE BROS. & CO. 50-58 Albany St., Cambridge, Mass. The Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Shoe Polishes in the World.

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New inserted tips make
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CLUETT, PEABODY & COMPANY

Home-Made Bread
made from Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour has an appetizing flavor, denoting its goodness.
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Leading Events in Athletic World



Yale Baseball Cage

NEW BASEBALL CAGE AT YALE IS NEARLY READY FOR OPENING

Is Expected to Be Great Help in Developing Varsity and Freshman Nines of Future

WILL HOLD DIAMOND

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Followers of baseball at Yale are looking forward to the early completion of the new baseball cage with much interest, as it is expected to prove a great benefit in developing the varsity and freshman nines in the years to come. Other athletic teams will also gain benefit from its use.

Its advent will very much remedy the overcrowded condition of the main gymnasium. It will take care of the baseball practice which has heretofore crowded the floor in the afternoon, and will allow indoor work for the track men in the early season. It will also give a space for the football men to run through signals in rainy weather and at night, and it will not be impossible to play a considerable rushing game of football within its walls.

The inside dimensions of the cage are 140 ft. from north to south, and 107 ft. from east to west. This will allow a full-sized diamond with some room to spare. The diamond will be laid out soon, but not until the baseball players have tried it out sufficiently to find out what they want. In the greater part of the floor space there will be a clearance of 25 ft. between the floor and the roof, but near the walls the roof will drop to 15 ft. above the floor. There are no skylights in the building, the light being let in through vertical windows around the central tower. In addition to this upper row of windows a large number have been built in the brick walls on three sides of the building. This arrangement will thoroughly light the floor space.

The floor of the cage was given particular attention. Ordinarily an indoor cage floor is nothing more than a coating of ordinary loam, which is picked up by the spikes of the players, and in time becomes very dusty and loose on top. In order to overcome this, and also to make the floor not only firm but fast, a special treatment was given the whole cage flooring. First of all there was put down a covering of four inches of cinders, which were rolled to grade. On top of these cinders went a layer of loam about three inches in thickness to prevent the cinders from working through to the top. This was also rolled with a five-ton roller. On top of this loam was put a mixture of clay and finely powdered loam to a depth of two and a half or three inches. The result is a floor which is fast and springy, but also firm and sufficiently hard.

In the center or tower of the cage will be 10 large 100-watt lights of special design. Underneath the gallery will be a row of 40-watt lights which, all taken together, will give a clear white light in all parts of the building. The lighting scheme has been worked out with great care.

In order to protect the balls from injury against the walls and steel frame, a netting will be used to cover the inside of the building, so that batting may be carried on almost with as much freedom as out of doors.

The heating system has already been installed. The heat comes from the university plant, and is distributed through radiators on the upper part of the cage walls. These are sufficient to give a heat of 65 degrees or more on the coldest winter days, and to do it quickly.

FRESHMAN TRACK AT PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA.—The annual fall handicap track and field meet of the University of Pennsylvania is scheduled to take place on Franklin field next Saturday, and some fast work is expected. This will conclude track work until after the holidays, when the indoor work will be begun in earnest.

Freshman track prospects are exceedingly bright here for next spring. J. E. Meredith, world's half-mile record holder and Olympic champion, and E. Humphreys, winner of the mile in last year's freshman high school meet, will form the nucleus of the team.

Other candidates of promise are D. N. T.ner, captain of last year's Episcopal track team; B. Clarke, the hurdler from Lawrenceville; L. McR. Crumvine, who ran both hurdles at Washington and Jefferson, and C. A. Service of Episcopal Academy.

WILLIAMS BEATS FRESHMEN

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass.—The Williamstown varsity had a long scrimmage Wednesday afternoon, playing the freshmen during the whole of the afternoon session. The regulars scored three touchdowns, quick order, and when another time they tried to punt out from behind their goal the varsity broke through and forced them for a safety. Toward the close Hodge, who went into the varsity line for a few minutes, made a drop kick goal from the field, and Michael kicked two from placement.

LAST SCRIMMAGE WORK OF WEEK FOR HARVARD ELEVEN

Coach Houghton Plans to Put Candidates Through a Strenuous Drill in For tions for Princeton Contest

Head Coach Houghton has scheduled a hard secret scrimmage practice for the candidates for the Harvard varsity football team this afternoon. It will be the last real scrimmage work previous to the game with Princeton on Saturday and the players will get some strenuous drilling in the plays which are to be used against the Tigers, as well as considerable work in breaking up Princeton's attack as worked on them by the second eleven.

The varsity was given a thorough test Wednesday in a stiff scrimmage to see what it could do with real opposition. The first and second varsity teams had about an hour and a quarter's struggle with the second team.

Team B first had a 20-minute scrimmage with the seconds; then, after giving the first varsity a half hour against the scrubs, team B again went in against the second team, which was reinforced with a half dozen coaches. The first team had little difficulty in rolling up 20 points to its opponents' 0 in the half hour of play, while the substitutes barely held their own in the two sections of its three quarters of an hour of scrimmage, winning by a final score of 9 to 7.

Although a number of the varsity backfield men were out on the field practicing kicking of various kinds early in the afternoon, little time was given over to preliminary work when the rest of the squad arrived.

Captain Wendell was on the field, but did not play in order to be well rested up for the Princeton game. The two varsity teams lined up as follows:

Team A—Felton, L.; Storier, L.; Pennock, L.; Parmenter, C.; Trumbull, R.; Hitecock, R.; Coolidge, R.; Gardner, R.; Lingard, L.; Bricker, R.; Bettie, R.; Hardwick, R.

Team B—Mihobland, L.; Lawson, L.; Driscoll, R.; Wigglesworth, C.; Withington, R.; T. Frothingham, R.; Smith, R.; Bradley, R.; Trautwein, L.; Lingard, R.; Bettie, R.; T. Hardwick, R.

The line-up for the Princeton game Saturday will probably be the same as the line-up of team A in the scrimmage Wednesday, with the exception of Captain Wendell for Lingard.

Harvard cheer leaders will be C. T. Abeles, captain of the university crew; J. B. Cummings '13, captain of the university track team, and A. M. Goodale '13, also of the varsity crew.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Herman Schaefer is expected to be a scout for the Washington Americans next year.

Manager George Stovall of the St. Louis Americans says that he is against baseball players writing for the papers. He is not the only one either.

The Boston Nationals have drawn heavily on the Northwestern league for its new men. Five pitchers, two catchers and a first baseman have been taken.

R. L. Stevenson, the former University of Minnesota football and baseball star, is to report to Manager Mack of the Athletics next spring for his first tryout in major league baseball.

Myers, the star first baseman of the Spokane club who has signed with the Boston Nationals for next year, is to play first base this winter for the San Diego club in the California Winter League.

President James McAlister of the Red Sox soon will be at Fenway park again. It is expected that he will arrive from his home in Youngstown, O., the first part of next week.

In 13 years Leach, Clarke and Wagner made a record at Pittsburgh that will be hard to beat. The three went to the bat 19,043 times and made 5996 safe hits. They stole 1159 bases and accepted 16,530 chances out of a total of 17,538.

Secretary Robert McRoy of the Boston American League Baseball Club is expected back at the club's offices at Fenway park either tomorrow or Saturday. Mr. McRoy has been on a two-weeks' vacation in Chicago. After a week in Boston he will start on a tour of the South.

POSTPONE CROSS-COUNTRY RUN

After a conference with Capt. N. S. Taber and Manager Robinson of the Brown cross-country team it was decided by Manager white of the Technology cross-country team to indefinitely postpone the race of Saturday, Nov. 8. The reason for the decision was that the same arrangements under which the meet was held last year could not be made.

STAHL REACHES HOME TODAY

ELKHART, Ill.—Garland J. Stahl, manager of the Boston Americans is due here today after an overland run in his automobile. A big welcome home has been prepared for him. He held a reception at Bloomington Wednesday, many baseball followers being anxious to meet him.

GOVERNOR MARSHALL SPEAKS

MANKATO, Minn.—Governor Marshall of Indiana, Democratic candidate for Vice-President, addressed a rally here Wednesday.

Speedy Fullback Who Is Playing Great Game for Orange Eleven This Fall



LEWIS S. CASTLE '14 Syracuse varsity football team

COACH MEFFERTS KEEPS COLUMBIA WATERMEN BUSY

Is Teaching Candidates for Polo Team Now, Getting Right Into the Scrimmages Himself

NEW YORK.—H. G. Mefferts, Columbia's new swimming coach is making strenuous efforts to build up a strong water polo team for the Blue and White this winter. He is an active man and is getting into the scrimmages and showing how the game should be played.

A big squad is reporting regularly for water polo, including a wealth of new material, which Mefferts' businesslike methods are rapidly developing into a strong defensive aggregation. There has not been much speed shown in practice thus far, but Mefferts believes in teaching the defense first, and will begin to develop the faster candidates into forwards when he has perfected the defense.

Although Mefferts is devoting practically all his time to the water polo men, the swimming team proper is beginning to do some good work. F. Culman, who captained the team last year, is back in college and is proving a valuable assistant to Mefferts and Captain Campbell in training the new men. Campbell and Culman will have the material pretty well trained before Mefferts has finished the water polo work, and he will have an easy task when he begins to train the men for the races.

PRESIDENT LYNCH SAYS HIS LEAGUE CAN PUNISH FOGEL

NEW YORK.—President T. J. Lynch of the National League has announced that he does not agree with the contention of President Horace Fogel of the Philadelphia club, that the league has no jurisdiction in the matter of investigating upon National League baseball.

In a statement given out Wednesday night Lynch says he has been advised by counsel in the inquiry into Fogel's case, that the league not only has jurisdiction, but that, further, if it is proven that Fogel made the assertions attributed to him he may be punished, even to the extent of barring him from further participation in the National League's affairs.

The league officials, according to President Lynch, are unanimously insistent that "appropriate action" be taken "if it is found that any person has been guilty of making false statements" reflecting on the league's method in conducting championship contests.

HARVARD NAMES MEN FOR ITHACA

Harvard's varsity cross-country team leaves Cambridge this afternoon for Ithaca, where on Saturday the dual run with the Cornell team will be held.

The Crimson athletes will go over the Cornell course tomorrow afternoon to get accustomed to the different grades. Ten runners will make the trip, including the following: Capt. Lawless, Boyd, Copeland, Warren, Boynton, Zamore, Burrage, Blackman, McClure and Carter. Norton, one of the runners of the Harvard squad who was to make the trip, will not be able to compete again this season. His place will be taken on the Harvard team by Warren, a varsity mile.

PLAN TO BUILD NEW CLASS OF SLOOPS TO RACE BRITISH CRAFT

Announcement of Annual International Eight-Meter Type Contests Surprise at Boston Yacht Club Dinner

PRESENT TROPHIES

A surprise was sprung at the annual dinner of the Boston Yacht Club, Wednesday night when C. P. Curtis, winner of the Quincy challenge cup with the Quiney challenge cup with the sonder class yacht Ellen, announced that a class of small craft is likely to be built to meet British yachtsmen in a series of international races.

Things have progressed so far that an eight-meter craft (about a 25-footer) has been practically agreed upon by yachtsmen on both sides of the Atlantic. Matches are to take place annually between teams of three yachts to a side, according to the tentative plans. The Americans are to issue the first challenge.

The proposed sloops are to be built under the universal rule, which insures a thoroughly good, but not particularly fast craft.

Trophies, both for championships and cruise work, were presented at the dinner held at the City Club. About 150 members and guests were present. Commodore Alfred Douglass presided and M. M. Johnson was toastmaster. At the head table beside the commodore and toastmaster were Commodore Dyer of the Portland Yacht Club; Vice-Commodore Chesterton; J. J. Harland, president of the Interclub Yacht Racing Association; ex-Commodore E. P. Boynton; Howard Gannett of the South Boston Yacht Club; Commodore Whittemore; ex-Commodore Crane of the Quincy Yacht Club; Commodore W. L. Barnard of the Hingham Yacht Club; Rear Commodore Roger Upton; Secretary Walter Burgess; J. J. Souther, C. P. Curtis, C. P. Curtis, Jr.

EVERYTHING READY FOR BIG PRINCETON-HARVARD CONTEST

With the officials of Saturday's big struggle in the stadium between Harvard and Princeton chosen, everything and everyone at Harvard is set for the first clash of the Orange and Black and the Crimson ever held in the stadium. With the exception of Captain Wendell, the Crimson was pronounced fit today.

The extra seats around the edge of the field have been completed, and the expected crowd of over 30,000 will be amply taken care of. Tickets were more plentiful this year than at any previous game, and ticket speculators have thereby been more effectively eliminated than for some years.

Princeton is expected here tomorrow afternoon. After a short drill on Soldiers field the squad will go to Auburndale or some other quiet spot to spend Friday night. Harvard will have a brief drill tomorrow morning, and then the men will be taken to some nearby suburb for the rest of the day. The officials announced today are: W. S. Langford, Trinity, referee; C. S. Williams, Pennsylvania, umpire; Lieut. H. M. Nelly, West Point, head linesman.

TECH FRESHMAN LEADS THE FIELD

H. S. Benson, the freshman long-distance runner, finished first in the time trials of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology cross-country squad, held over the Tech course from Highland to the Tech field, Brookline, Wednesday. The course was 4½ miles in length. The times were good, but were not given out.

Benson entered the field first, closely followed by A. F. Nye '14, who led the third man, M. E. Hill '15, by 20 yards. The first 10 men were chosen for the team, and it happened that they all were on the quarter-mile track at the field at the finish. The prints around the track changed the positions of some, but not the first three. The men finished in good condition, and the outlook is for a well-balanced team. The 10 men chosen for the team finished in the following order: H. S. Benson '16, A. F. Nye '14, M. E. Hill '15, R. D. Bonney '13, R. Palmer '13, F. J. Wall '15, C. T. Guething '16, C. H. Wilkins '14, C. S. Lee '14, S. W. Guernsey '15.

AMHERST HOLDS SCRIMMAGE

AMHERST, Mass.—The first scrimmage of the week for the Amherst squad was held Wednesday, but was only a short one, in accordance with Coach Hobbs' plan to exercise care. Guetter got into the scrimmage for a short while.

TWO POLICEMEN APPOINTED

Reserve Policemen John F. J. Degan of division 9, Dudley street, and Owen J. Donnelly of division 3, Joy street, have been appointed to the permanent force.

LARGE COACHING SQUAD DRIVING YALE TEAM HARD

Question As to Whether or Not Any Practice Will Be Held This Afternoon Not Known This Morning

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—One of the largest coaching squads that has assembled at Yale in some months is now here to get the big Blue team into championship form for Brown, Princeton and Harvard. The question of holding practice this afternoon had not been decided this morning, but it was expected that the men would be given little or nothing in the way of actual work. As the game with Colgate for Saturday has been canceled, the team will not have to face an opponent until next week Saturday.

There was a long, hard scrimmage for the varsity Wednesday afternoon. Gal-lauer, Philbin, Flynn, Cooney and Harrison did not do any hard work.

With these exceptions the varsity team was sent against the scrubs. The ends were Gile and Avery, the guards Madden and Arnold, while Markle and Pumphly took the place of Philbin and Flynn.

The varsity's work was principally on the defensive, but the coaches gave that team the ball twice and told the players to go ahead and make the touchdowns, which they did. The first touchdown was made by Pumphly in a straight line plunge from the 5-yard line, after he and Captain Spalding had rushed the ball up the field and Markle had made one good run. Pumphly kicked the goal.

For a long time after that the varsity playing was on the defensive, but finally it got the ball again and rushed it toward the goal line. Wheeler, who had displaced Cornell, got away with the ball on a short quarterback run and scored. This time Markle tried to kick the goal and failed.

ALL DARTMOUTH'S WORK WITH VIEW TO HARVARD GAME

HANOVER, N. H.—Everything that can be done to get the Dartmouth team in the best condition for the Harvard game, now only two weeks away, is now being done even though sacrifices may have to be made in the Amherst and Cornell contests in order to get the best men in the line-up against the Crimson. The more the students' squad and the alumni think of the Princeton game, the more determined they are to land a Harvard victory.

Coach Cavanaugh has sent out a call to 15 former coaches and star players for Dartmouth in the past, to assist in whipping the 1912 varsity team into the best possible shape.

Wednesday's was the longest and hardest session of the season. The entire routine was gone through, including tackling the dummy, blocking kicks and running down under punts. The line is being driven to the limit and it played on the defensive against the second team, the latter having the first-string backs to work with.

This drill continued half an hour and then the freshmen team was brought up to face the varsity line for three quarters of an hour.

REORGANIZATION OF BROWN'S TEAM

PROVIDENCE.—For the first time since the Harvard game the Brown team got real practice Wednesday afternoon. The eleven is undergoing reorganization. The drilling was in preparation for the game with Vermont Saturday.

There are five coaches actively at work remodeling Captain Ashbaugh's squad and some of the second team players are to be given a trial. It is stated that one thing above all else is necessary before another game with Harvard, and that is heavier and more vigorous players along the line. Hazlett is being tried for a new center.

WESLEYAN SHOWS UP WELL

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—The Wesleyan varsity football eleven were put through a hard scrimmage by Coach High against the freshmen and junior class teams Wednesday. Special attention was paid to the line men, who have been under O. M. Kratz, the husky right tackle of Brown University, the last few days. The work of the entire team was highly satisfactory to the coaching staff. Little trouble is expected from Union College, which plays here on Saturday.

PURDUE RELEASES HERR

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—M. F. Herr, football coach at Purdue University, was summarily dismissed Wednesday at a special meeting of the board of directors of the Purdue A. A. The action came as a big surprise to the students. Coach Moll will continue in charge of the team. The football team has been playing a losing game, and it was charged that Coach Herr neglected his duties.

PICKS CORNELL RUNNERS

ITHACA, N. Y.—Coach John F. Moakley selected his team Wednesday for the first cross-country run of the season here on Saturday with the Harvard team. The men who will enter the six-mile run are as follows: Capt. John Paul Jones, intercollegiate champion; Longfield, Brodt, Ingelhart, Geckwith, Kent, Evans, Finch, Lamb and Kingsley.

PRINCETON TEAM GETS LAST HARD PRACTISE TODAY

Secret Work on Osborn Field This Afternoon Concludes Scrimmaging Previous to Battle With Harvard

PRINCETON, N. J.—The Princeton varsity football team will hold its last scrimmage work of the week on Osborn field this afternoon, the players going tomorrow morning to Auburndale where they will put up Friday night in anticipation of the game with Harvard, Saturday. Today's work will be of the most strenuous nature as the coaches have many points which they want to try out on the varsity.

The squad was on University Field two hours and a half Wednesday and scrimmaged 45 minutes with the scrubs and freshman teams. The regulars were kept on the defensive and were scored on once. The varsity made two touchdowns.

F. C. Thompson, the Princeton Seminary athlete, played fullback for the scrubs and scored their touchdown.

So far in this week's practice the backfield combination which will start against Harvard has not worked together once. Tuesday De Witt was out, while Hobart Baker has been in all the time.

Poor handling of the ball marred the practice, somewhat Wednesday afternoon. While the varsity did not fumble to any great extent, the manipulation of the ball was not as it should be for so late in the season. The work of the forwards also fell off a bit.

The Princeton squad of kickers was out in full force. Pendleton and H. Baker practiced place kicks, while the punters, Waller and DeWitt, kicked to the scrubs backs. All of them are in good form.

The Princeton team is minus a reliable drop-kicker, however, but has made up for this by strengthening the place-kick formation.

The lineup Wednesday was: Streit L., Phillips L., Sherk L., Bluetenthal C., Logan R., F. Trenkmann and Penfield R., Dunlap R., Baker and Emmons Q.B., Waller L.H., H. Baker R.H., DeWitt L.H.

SIDELINE NOTES

Coach Sharpe is coaching his Cornell candidates by moving picture lectures.

Slow starting by the forwards is one of the great weaknesses in the University of Michigan eleven this fall.

With Penn. State as her opponent next Saturday, the chances of Pennsylvania losing four straight games this fall are very bright.

Coolidge is giving O'Brien a great battle for the end position on the Harvard eleven this fall. He put up a fine game against Brown.

Looks as if Cornell might get into championship shape before Pennsylvania did and win a Thanksgiving day game from the Red and Blue.

Logan promises to develop into a strong forward for Princeton. He is very crude at present, but seems to have a lot of football instinct.

The University of Chicago freshman football squad has elected H. J. Stegeman, halfback, captain of the eleven. He went to Chicago from Hope Academy, Holland, Mich.

When 300 students will walk two miles to cheer a defeated eleven on its return to Hanover, it cannot be said that Dartmouth undergraduates are not doing all they can to bring success to their college.

J. H. Philbin, '13, is the only man now in Yale University entitled to wear the Y for two branches of sport. He has won the letter in football and crew. It is seldom that there is only one two-letter man at Yale.

According to W. H. Eckersall, football is on the wane in the middle West. Eckersall was one of the greatest quarterbacks ever produced in the West. He blames the constant changing of the rules and the withdrawal of Michigan from the western conference for this condition.

HARVARD 1916 WATCHES WORK

Harvard's freshman class will march from Holworthy hall to Soldiers field this afternoon to be present at the last scrimmage before the game with the Princeton freshmen on Saturday. Every freshman is expected to take part so that the team may realize when it goes into the game on Saturday that it has the undivided support of the class. W. J. Bingham has been appointed freshman cheer leader.

DEVORE BACK AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y.—The West Point Academy football team resumed hard practice Wednesday. There was a stiff 40-minute scrimmage in which the regulars scored three touchdowns, two of the fluke variety. Captain Devore returned to the game, but took part in the signal drill only. He also practiced goal kicking.

YALE CANCELS COLGATE GAME

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Yale has cancelled the football game scheduled with Colgate next Saturday on account of the passing away of T. W. Yorke, varsity guard.

DARTMOUTH TO HOLD CROSS-COUNTRY TEST ON SATURDAY NEXT

Three of the Men Who Finished in First Ten at Intercollegiate Last Year Are Available

OUTLOOK IS GOOD

HANOVER, N. H.—Interest in the try-out next Saturday for places on the Dartmouth varsity cross-country team that will represent that college in the New England Intercollegiate Cross-Country Association initial run Nov. 16, and the intercollegiate championships at Ithaca a week later, is now at its height. While Ball, Harmon and Marceau are sure of being three of the men selected, the competition for the other places is very sharp. Day, Granger and Durgin seem to be slightly favored over Mower, Bacon, Brown and a number of other candidates.

With Capt. R. H. Ball, Harmon and Marceau as the nucleus for the team, work began for the runners immediately with the opening of the college year. These three men won "Ds" in last year's big intercollegiate race, for all finished within the first 10 places. Harmon romped home in fourth place, Ball in eighth and Marceau, who sustained a fall, managed to capture tenth place. Augmented by several runners of ability from the freshman squad of last season, the men have developed materially under the hard routine of work set for them. Owing to the fact that the race course at Ithaca is over steep ascents, the path for the Dartmouth runners has led over the worst available hills near Hanover.

The training has told, however, for in the recent class meet a special three-mile race for varsity cross-country candidates found Ball across the finish line with his team mates running close; a winner in 13m. 4½s. This time was made on a soggy, heavy track. Coach Hillman appeared quite pleased with the work. Adopting a slightly different system from that used in former years, he has given the squad a number of very long workouts, following in this way Trainer Moakley's system, which has told with such effect on so many Cornell teams. Last week's work ended with a nine-mile run over the steep Hanover golf course.

COLUMBIA SOPHOMORES WIN

NEW YORK.—In the annual track games on South field Wednesday afternoon the Columbia sophomores defeated the freshman team in the 10 events held by the score of 66 to 24. The pole vault, high and broad jumps had to be postponed until today, but the second-year men have securely clinched the coveted honors, for even if the first-year men should win all the places in these three events they cannot overtake the lead which was scored against them yesterday. One of the best contested races was seen in the 220-yard dash, in which F. L. Brady, '13, junior national champion hurdler, nosed out D. W. Volmer of the freshman class by inches only. Besides winning this event, Brady captured the honors in the 100-yard dash, the 220-yard hurdles, and took a second place in the high hurdles, scoring in all 18 points for his team.

PENDLETON LEADS SCORERS

NEW YORK.—Statistics on the scoring of the big football eleven show that Capt. T. T. Pendleton of Princeton leads with 14 touchdowns to his credit. Morrey of Dartmouth is second with 12 and Thorpe the famous Carlisle Indian is third with 10. Close up to the leaders are Brickley of Harvard and Dewitt of Princeton.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

ALTHOUGH one of the most remote corners of the earth and hardly known even by name, the Acre territory of which the report from Sao Paulo speaks on today's page is of interest at this time because it is being opened up as part of a general plan, the central feature of which is the American-built Madeira-Mamore railroad inaugurated the other day. It is curious to find that it is German ingenuity—in the guise of the Telefunken wireless system—that is following up the great tropical conquest made by the American sanitary engineers in the heart of the jungle. As the report recalls, the Germans have had conspicuous success with their radio-telegraphic experiments and installations in South America, especially in connecting Lima with Iquitos across the Andes range, and it is certainly not in Sao Paulo or Rio that German success is apt to excite wonder.

As the officer in charge of the wireless stations on the upper Acre points out, the connecting link between them and the head of the cable at Manaus is the station at Porto Velho at the northern end of the Madeira-Mamore railroad. Porto Velho, then, from the point of view of communications, is the gate to the Acre, even though transportation at the present time and for some time to come, is, of course, by the Acre, Purus, Tarauaca and Jurua rivers down to the Amazon. But even there the far-reaching effect of the grandiose achievement of American railroad building is to be felt and indeed revolutionize conditions when the railroad projects laid down in the decree of Jan. 5, 1912, shall be carried out. That decree in article 6 calls for "the construction of a railroad starting from a point to be selected on the Madeira and Mamore railway in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Abunian river, and passing through the township of Rio Branco and a point between Senna Madureira and Catay, shall ascend the valley of the Purus and terminate at Villa Thaumaturgo.

As soon as the first section from the junction at Villa Rio Branco is completed a custom house shall be opened at Porto Velho do Rio Madeira and this port be declared open to all friendly nations.

It is true that this project is strongly opposed by the powerful interests of Manaus because by the transfer of the fluvial commerce of the Acre, from the Purus to the Madeira river, Manaus would lose that growing and potentially enormous trade, since the Madeira flows into the Amazon just past Manaus, while the confluence of the Amazon and Purus is at Manaus. Yet the impelling force of the American pioneer railroad around the Madeira-Mamore falls is bound to assert itself against all obstacles and though its vast scope can only be surmised at this time, it is already dimly seen that it has a mission comparable to that of the Panama canal, just as it is akin to the great waterway in its conquest of well nigh insuperable obstacles of hostile nature.

ARGENTINA IN HOT COMMOTION OVER ELECTION IN CORDOBA

(Special to the Monitor)

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—Political commotion is growing over the federal intervention asked by the radical party in the matter of the election of the Governor of Cordoba, which is being hotly opposed by the other parties. On the subject of the alleged interference of radicals from the neighboring province of Santa Fe in the elections of Cordoba, there has been an exchange of telegrams of the most aggressive nature between the leaders of the radical party and of conservatives whose candidate had charged that interference. The radicals are preparing a great reception for their leaders who are to proceed to Cordoba shortly.

There are growing signs of the disintegration of the conservative party. The meetings recently held by the committee show a split that is manifesting itself in resolutions of opposite character. President Saenz Pena has made an excellent impression by replying to the opposition leader's telegram from Cordoba to the effect that the government is taking a perfectly independent stand and has the sole aim to guarantee free suffrage to all political parties.

PACIFIC TO PASTO RAILROAD PROJECT IS WARMLY ADVOCATED

(Special to the Monitor)

BOGOTA, Colombia.—During the second reading of the measure providing for a railroad from the Pacific to Pasto, in southern Colombia near the Ecuadorian border, the minister of finance made a casual allusion that is freely commented on. While thoroughly approving the project he called attention to the meager finances of the country and to the imperative necessity of carrying out another undertaking, viz., the sanitation of Cartagena, in order not to be forestalled by "foreign hands," adding that the information furnished the chamber by Deputy Davila on the subject of Guayaquil was worth pondering.

The project of the Pasto-Pacific railroad was urged by a number of deputies as one of the most profitable in the country because opening up the rich department of Nariño and the headwaters of the Cauca and Putumayo rivers and because of the international and strategic value of the railroad as running close to the Ecuadorian border and in the direction of the region in dispute between Peru and Colombia. The minister of public works asked for a preliminary credit to begin the necessary studies by a commission. The final reading is looked forward to with unusual interest.

INTERESTING GLIMPSSES GIVEN OF PACIFIC COAST TOWNS OF MEXICO

Mazatlan, the Largest City on Mexico's Western Border, Has Fine Cathedrals—Is Favorite Summer Resort

BALMY MAGDALENA

Below appears the concluding article in a series of three sketches outlining a voyage from Panama to San Francisco, with numerous halts along the way, and including brief descriptions of the towns and people.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE Pacific coast towns of Mexico are much like those of Central America; the people resemble each other in appearance and in ways of living. The money of the "Republiquetas" is accepted here, as "Mexican" is farther south.

Whales spout very near the shores of Mexico, but the crews of the small fishing boats have no fear of them. If a whale is with her calf, and she thinks one means to harm it, then there is danger.

At San Benito, over exceedingly rough waters, the native Indians row you ashore. It is a risky trip. One cannot land high and dry on the sand, but has to be carried bodily by the boatman for a good distance. Oftentimes the Indian will stop several feet from the shore and demand a larger sum for your transportation than he had asked at first, and if you do not concede he will drop you where you happen to be. This place is of some importance as a connection for inland towns, but the travel is all by horse or mule.

Throughout all these countries the root is the Indian, and at San Benito, as you look on these wild natives, with their tents, so primitive and picturesque, it might as well be in the days of the discoverers as the twentieth century. Slowly and surely Acapulco is rising again. For how long will it be in peace, and its low yellow and blue adobe houses stand? There is a typical market-place. It is a long, raised, covered platform, that extends half a block in the middle of a street, and is presided over by strangely costumed tradespeople, whose conglomeration of colors is weird. A parrot for "un peso" is just as likely to be found sitting on soiled but exquisite drawnwork as in its own department. There is much picturesque confusion.

Manzanillo is built on a hill; it is of importance because of the railroad which runs up to Guadalajara and other cities. From the shore it is a dainty, Moorish water-color.

Mazatlan is the largest city on the coast; it is well laid out, has trolley service, fine cathedrals, mining interests, cement works, and other industries, mostly of American capital. This city is a favorite summer resort for wealthy natives from the mountains and inland cities.

The trip from Panama to Mazatlan takes three weeks. The enduring hills are seen constantly, their faint, rugged outline the last view at night, and clean cut, they greet you in the morning. Geysers spurt into the ocean from uninhabited cliffs.

Baja California is said to contain every gem that is known; the forests are rich with the rarest wood. Ensenada is the largest coast town. It is 90 miles from Tia Juana, which is near San Diego, Cal., on the border. There is no railroad at present.

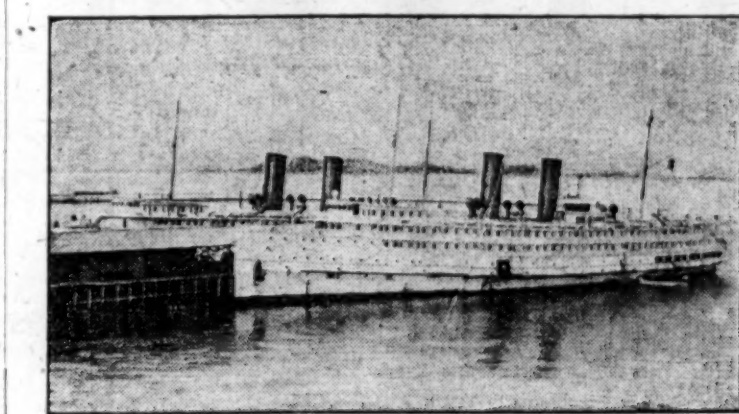
It is always rough crossing the gulf of California, and it grows colder; for sometimes the boat is out of sight of land. The "elephant-back" hills are missed, but in Magdalena bay found again. Here, it is said, is the most equable climate in the world. When the Panama canal is finished why not make the town of Magdalena the Riviera of the Pacific?

NEW PORTFOLIO IN CHILE CABINET

(Special to the Monitor)

SANTIAGO, Chile.—There is general satisfaction at the prospect of the early creation of a ministry of agriculture which will bring the number of cabinet ministers up to seven. Aside from the economic importance of this move, considerable political importance attaches to the new portfolio which is said to be intended to strengthen the liberal alliance as the portfolio will serve to give representation to the Democratic party which at the last elections managed to get in a senator.

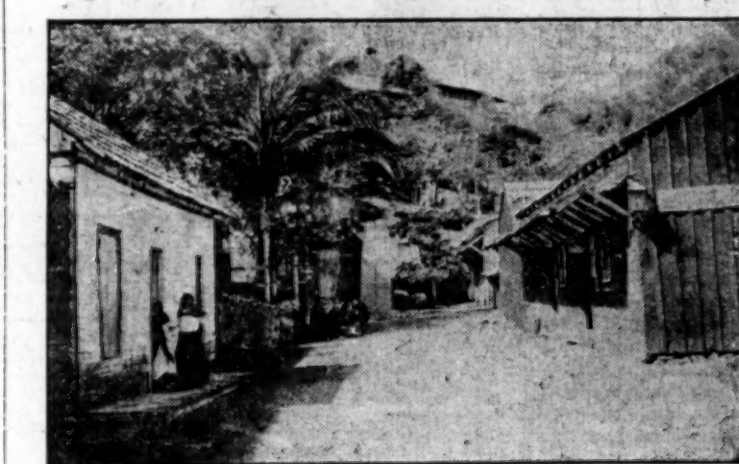
thing practically centers round the exploitation of rubber and only during the dry spells, when the rivers run so low as to impede navigation, is there any thought of agricultural pursuits. Public instruction naturally is practically unknown as yet, while politics is rampant. In a few years, the captain thinks, the resources of the Acre will be far more generally known, thanks to communication with the outside world, and rapid progress will follow.



Harvard and Yale in Manzanillo harbor. They rounded the southern continent in voyage that has become famous



Group of Yaqui Indian women and children. They belong to that liberty-loving tribe that gave the Diaz regime such an arduous problem to solve



The offices of the port works in Manzanillo, which as the terminus of the only railroad at present connecting the Pacific with interior Mexico, north of Tehuantepec, is being made into a first-class port

TRADE NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

IQUIQUE, Chile.—The project of irrigating the pampa between here and Taltal is being seriously considered as the latest investigations have proved the possibility of striking water at a practicable depth. The consensus of opinion is that the irrigation of northern Chile, where nothing can be grown at present, will transform the economic conditions of the nitrate region and make the longitudinal railroad now being built a profitable undertaking.

BUENOS AIRES, A. R.—The representatives of the Farquhar syndicate in a recent conference with the minister of public works stipulated as a condition for the purchase of the railroads a uniform gauge and the general unification of the roads. The proposal has been accepted by the government on general lines and the superintendent of railroads has been ordered to make an inventory showing the exact capital invested. The minister of finance is studying the financial end of the proposition.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil.—There is much varied comment heard here on the news that President Saenz Pena of the Argentine Republic has appointed Don Lucas Araya as minister to this country to take the place of Gen. Julio Roca, whose mission was of an extraordinary character, like that of Dr. Campos Salles, who was sent to Buenos Aires as Brazil's messenger of peace and good will toward Argentina. The mission of both these diplomats is generally regarded as having been as successfully carried out as was possible. The career and personality of the successor of General Roca is being widely discussed in reference to the qualities required for carrying on the delicate work of cementing the new friendship.

CHIMBOTE, Peru.—It is announced from Lima that Congress has passed a law authorizing the executive, in order to break the deadlock of the construction of the Chimbote-Recuray railroad, to take whatever measures he may deem

expedient to carry the line from kilometer 104 to Recuay, including a new contract with or without bids irrespective of claims and if necessary expropriation of the section from here to Tablon held in usufruct by the Peruvian Corporation. The prolongation of the Chimbote-Recuray railroad as far as Huallanca and Huancayo along the upper Marañon river, is proposed by a deputy and the government has been asked to appoint an engineer to make the necessary studies. The projected prolongation will connect with the Ucayali railroad at Huancayo and give the latter a second Pacific outlet at Chimbote.

IQUITOS, Peru.—Wireless telegraphy is to be installed on the Putumayo river, the special commissary Don Benito Lores proceeding there with two launches carrying troops, wireless apparatus and some missionaries. One of the launches will be used for policing the river.

SANTIAGO, Chile.—It is proposed to found a mortgage bank with Belgian capital.

ECUADOR BOUND ANEW TO CHILE

(Special to the Monitor)

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador.—Advices received from Santiago de Chile speak of the cordial reception given by President Barros Luco of Chile to the new Ecuadorian minister, General Trevino. The latter, in speaking of the mission of confraternity entrusted to him, emphasized the patriotism of the rulers of the two republics as guarantees for the work of bringing together and thereby saving Spanish America. President Barros pledged the cooperation of his government in the interest of the traditional and unshakable friendship between Chile and Ecuador.

C. G. YOUNG Latin-American Concessions for public utilities Financed Bankers Trust Building NEW YORK

PRESIDENT JIMENEZ MAKES STATEMENT ABOUT NEUTRALITY

Exclusion of Senor Delgado Called It Forth, It Is Said, and Many Prominent Nicaraguan Refugees Named

COSTA RICAN POLICY

(Special to the Monitor)

SAN JOSE DE COSTA RICA.—It is regarded as significant for the international situation in Central America that President Don Ricardo Jimenez has deemed necessary to make public declarations in regard to the duties of the Costa Rican government with reference to neutrality. The statement which is addressed to the secretary of state was manifestly inspired by the indignation voiced at the exclusion from Costa Rican soil of a Venezuelan refugee, Senor Pedro Lugo Delgado, who had gone with Messrs. Irias and Espinoza, the Nicaraguan liberal exiles, to fight the Diaz government in the latter republic, and who upon his return to the Costa Rican shores at Puntarenas was not allowed to land from the City of Panama.

After recounting the departure for Nicaragua on the launch Ultramar of the Liberal leaders and their followers and declaring this expedition to fall under the provision of a certain clause of the penal code, President Jimenez says that all of its members must be rigorously excluded from the republic, and proceeds to give their names as far as known, including the most prominent Nicaraguan refugees who have long had asylum in this country, and names of other exiles.

"In accordance with our laws and our traditions," the President goes on to say, "Costa Rica has always given exile to political refugees and my government will always take for guidance the declarations made in 1856 by the minister of foreign affairs, Don Julian Volo. . . . In the quotation which follows in the statement the closing paragraph sums up the subject with: "The Central American republics well know Costa Rica has not consented and never will consent to an infringement of these rules, and that its territory never has been and Heaven forbid that it ever become a focus of anarchical and revolutionary intrigues."

President Jimenez, in his comment on this declaration, follows up by saying that "the exile who abused the hospi-

RIVAL LINES SAID TO BE BLOCKING WAY OF ARICA-LA PAZ ROAD

(Special to the Monitor)

LA PAZ, Bolivia.—In order to remove the obstacles in the way of prolonging the Arica railroad as far as this capital, which, by Chilean interests, is thought absolutely necessary, it is believed here that the Chilean government must modify its attitude on the dispute between the two governments over the intricate question of the Toco nitrate claims. The Chilean minister here has not had any definite results in his negotiations with the Toco question.

According to Chilean press utterances, the blocking of the Chilean government plans in regard to the Arica-La Paz railroad is due to the Peruvian Corporation safeguarding the interests of the Antofagasta railroad, both of which are competing roads to the Arica-La Paz line and which have contrived to stop the latter at Vincha on the existing railroad. The inauguration of the road will be held in December.

tality extended him and who went on on a warlike expedition against another government exposing us to all the reclamations, recriminations and troubles which such expeditions are apt to cause, must not be admitted a second time, and in excluding such exiles we are not establishing a new precedent, but, on the contrary, are adhering to an old one."

The decree of the 25th of November, 1873, is quoted as defining the situation clearly, and article 2 of this decree is to be applied, the President orders to the present case, viz., "that those who leave the republic with the purpose of attacking by force of arms another country or government shall not be given renewed asylum."

It is especially noticed that the presidential declaration has strong words of condemnation for the officials who allowed the expedition to leave the shores of Costa Rica in the gasoline launch Ultramar, which circumstance, in the opinion of the executive, placed his government in the light of an accomplice. Likewise noticed and rather widely commented on is the total absence in the presidential statement to the agreement of Washington on the subject of Central American neutrality, one explanation being the unpopularity of that pact in this country.

TRAVEL		TRAVEL	
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"MARY JANE" GROUP HEAD AND ASSOCIATE IN "A COLLEGE HERO"



(Photo by Chickering, Boston)
MISS EUGENIA COCHRANE



MISS MIRIAM JAMES

SOCIETY PLAYERS ARE READY FOR DRESS REHEARSALS

Now that the different groups have become quite proficient in their songs and dances, the first dress rehearsals for the musical play, "The College Hero," which is to be presented for the benefit of its work by the Animal Rescue League of Boston in St. James theater during the week of Nov. 11 will be held next week in the ballroom of the Copley Plaza hotel.

Founded on college life, the characters represent college students, athletes, boat men, with groups of "Mary Jane girls" and others, while the hero is Richard, which part is taken by T. Frederick

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

MR. SOUTHWICK READS "HEROD"

Henry Lawrence Southwick's interpretation of Stephen Phillips' "Herod" Wednesday evening in Huntington Chambers hall reached its height in his rendering of the King's speech of longing for the Queen early in the third act, a speech charged with mournful beauty. Perhaps the best known line of the passage, "I will recreate her out of endless yearnings," sums up the whole tragedy of Herod, as imagined by Mr. Phillips.

Here the powerful king, with honors newly heaped on him by Caesar, standing in the midst of the palace he was building to surpass the most sumptuous the world had seen; honored on every side, yet bereft by himself of the one he most desired—Marianne, his queen. Here Mr. Southwick sounded that note of tragedy that is beyond tears, that dry voiced despair that is the exaltation of remorse.

Noble, too, was the benediction of the end in the quiet words of the honest court physician, "To Him alone we look at last." Throughout the recital Mr. Southwick held to an atmosphere of grandeur through a slow pace, imposing movement that never dragged, while preserving the stateliness inseparable from an action concerning the lofty.

Mr. Southwick interpreted the play from memory. There was discretion in the use of gesture and virtuosity in the highly finished use of the voice in differentiation of character. In contrast to the mean nature of Herod's scheming sister stood the lovely spirit of Marianne, too proud in her simple fidelity to Herod to reply directly to his frenzied accusations, accusations resulting from suspicions falsely aroused by court plotters. Next Wednesday evening Foss Lamphrell Whitney will read "The Servant in the House."

BOSTON NOTES

A. E. Thomas, author of "The Rain-bow," in which Henry Miller comes to the Tremont theater Monday, is the author of "Her Husband's Wife," seen here last season.

Leo Dietrichstein's graphic impersonation of the pianist, Arany, in "The Concert," will again be seen at the Hollis, beginning Monday evening.

"Quincy Adams Sawyer," rural comedy, will be revived at the Boston theater Saturday afternoon and evening and throughout next week.

"The Commuters," which is to be the attraction at the Castle Square next week, will be followed by "Madam X," with Mary Young as the much enduring heroine.

"Alias Jimmy Valentine," capital melodrama, will be the bill at the St. James next week, and "Don," a delightful comedy for Puritans, will be the matinee bill for the week of Nov. 11, when society folk will act "The College Hero" evenings.

The "Pacific Coast" will be the subject of the fourth lecture in the Elmendorf course at Symphony hall tomorrow evening and Saturday afternoon. The tour will start with a picture review of San Francisco, as it was and is today, and continue to Santa Clara, Monterey and Del Monte, Yosemite valley, Mt. Shasta, Portland, Seattle and Mt. Rainier National park.

BAY STATE NEWS

NEWTON

Luncheon was served at the annual sale and luncheon for the benefit of the West Newton Day Nursery today at 89 Elm street.

A whist party will be held on the evening of Nov. 8 in the Nonantum Building by Thomas Burnett camp, U. S. W. V. Refreshments will be served during the evening.

A rally in the interest of John W. Weeks, candidate for reelection to Congress, will be held on River street, West Newton, tomorrow evening.

BROOKLINE

The Rev. Dr. D. D. Addison, rector of the All Saints Episcopal church, Beacon street and Dean road, will speak on "The Cathedral" at the annual meeting of the All Saints Parish Club in the parish house this evening.

The Riverdale casino bowlers opened their series in the Newton League in the home alleys last night.

Over 700 new names have been added to the voting list of the town for the presidential election.

DORCHESTER

The young people of this district have formed a skating club in the district, to include speed and fancy skaters. William Horneman has been chosen acting secretary. The membership will include such men as Frank Danahy, former champion of New England and holder of the three-mile record, Royal Danahy, holder of all records for boys under 18 years, as well as William Merritt, Thomas F. Murch and Gordon Thompson of Canada.

STONEHAM

On the proposition of the Wakefield merchants for a through car line from Sullivan square to that town, via Stoneham square, the Board of Trade has appointed a committee on transportation facilities, E. L. Patch, B. H. Cogan, O. W. Richardson, Ralph H. Holman, Ira B. Forbes, and J. W. Holden.

BRIDGEWATER

Benjamin Ellis and Walter King are in New Bedford attending the Great Council convention of Imperial Order of Redmen.

Bridgewater grange will entertain the neighboring granges at a harvest party in Grange hall tomorrow evening.

HANOVER

Riverside Rebekah lodge will observe its anniversary Saturday evening.

Joseph E. Wilder, W. R. C., will serve a dinner at Grand Army hall election day. The Soldiers' home committee will hold a musicale Saturday evening at the home of F. I. Buffum.

LEOMINSTER

Waldo F. Bates, Jr., of Turner Falls, has been elected drawing teacher in the high school; Miss Estelle Meekham, a teacher at the George Street school, and Miss Marian B. Taylor, a teacher in Field grammar school.

ROCKLAND

Mrs. J. A. Radcliffe entertained the Home Circle of the Congregational church Wednesday afternoon.

The Rockland Teachers Association is preparing to present the "Deestrick Skule" in November.

WAKEFIELD

The town will be asked at the fall meeting to make an appropriation to grade and lay out the new street, between Main street and North avenue, on which the state armory and several dwellings recently have been erected.

NORTHBORO

A call has been issued by the trustees of the public library for all the books which are out to be returned on or before Nov. 4, as the library is to be renovated.

READING

The domestic science class of the Upland Woman's Club of North Reading today studied artistic table decoration. Mrs. Alice White was hostess.

RANDOLPH

Capt. Horace Niles post, 110, G. A. R., will entertain the members of posts from Stoughton and Braintree Friday evening.

HOLBROOK

Winthrop Associates of the Winthrop Congregational church will hold a series of musical entertainments this season.

ABINGTON

The girls' gymnasium class will meet in the Y. M. C. A. rooms this afternoon.

UNIQUE EXHIBIT OF SILHOUETTES

An exhibition of silhouette transparencies, made by Miss Mary H. Frye of Cambridge, is shown at the rooms of the Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street. The transparencies are made of silk, each in one color, green, yellow, red, pink or white, and are designed to be hung or placed where the light will strike them, bringing out to the best advantage the silhouette they enclose. Each silhouette is an individual design, original with Miss Frye, and producing a pretty effect. Some of the designs are not unlike those often seen in Japanese art. Those who have seen the collection pronounce it quite artistic.

MR. ANDERSON PAYS FOR BRIDGE

Elmer A. Stevens, state treasurer, has received a check for \$200,000 from Larz Anderson to pay for the construction of the new Stadium bridge, which is to be Mr. Anderson's gift to the state.

MELROSE

The Odd Fellows three days' fair opened last evening, and the city auditorium has been transformed into a Dutch village for the occasion.

The new auditorium interior is being finished this week. For dedication within the next three weeks, it is proposed to have addresses by national officers of the Grand Army, city and state officials.

The Melrose Club has been invited to become a member of the Mystic Valley Interclub League for Bowling.

EVERETT

The aldermen have voted to keep the polls open next Tuesday from 6 a. m. until 8 p. m. It is probable that the vote will not be counted by the tellers until early the next morning.

An appropriation of \$3000 has been made by the aldermen for a motor patrol for the police department and a later appropriation is planned for purchasing a car for the chief of police.

MALDEN

Malden Italians are to celebrate the end of hostilities with Turkey tonight by a street parade with the Boston Italian band.

The street and water commission has decided to widen Ferry street, from Irving street to Judson square, by taking two feet off the westerly sidewalk; and from Irving street to Salem street, by taking a similar strip of land from the easterly sidewalk.

MIDDLEBORO

At a meeting of Arbutus lodge, K. of P., next Tuesday evening a plan for a Massachusetts Pythian home will be explained and Nov. 19 the lodge will observe its anniversary, with Manomet lodge of Bourne as guests.

"Hiawatha" was presented at the town hall last evening under auspices of Congregational, Baptist and Methodist church societies.

CHELSEA

The picture play, "Columbus the Dreamer," will be presented in the Shurtleff school hall, with music, Friday afternoon for the pleasure of the children of that and other schools.

The Owls will hold an all-day meeting next Wednesday at the home of Mrs. Thomas B. Frost on Tudor street.

SUDBURY

A concert will be given this evening in the First Parish church in aid of the new branch library here. Charles H. Doleman, organist of the Central church in Boston, Mrs. H. W. Patterson, Gardner C. Bullard and two choruses by pupils of the Sudbury high school are on the program.

CONCORD

The annual party of the Concord Baseball Club will take place tomorrow evening in the town hall.

At the West Concord Woman's Club Friday afternoon, in I. O. O. F. hall, Concord Junction, George W. Penniman will give an illustrated lecture.

WINCHESTER

The new voting list compiled by the registrars contains 1790 names, the largest registration in the history of the town.

The bowling tournament at the Calumet Club opened last evening, with 18 teams entered. The club will this year again join the Mystic Valley league.

QUINCY

The literary committee of the Quincy Women's Club will hold a party in Alpha hall Friday evening.

Eminent Sir Albert W. Fay of Quincy commandery, K. T., has been appointed one of the grand lecturers of Massachusetts by Grand Commander Frank L. Nagle.

WEST BRIDGEWATER

Young people of the Unitarian church have started a social organization, to be known as the Diana Girls. Miss Jennie Dunbar is president, Miss Gladys Hunt secretary and Miss Irene Chamberlain treasurer.

MEDFORD

Joseph A. Fancy lodge of Good Templars gave an entertainment last evening. Mt. Vernon lodge of Odd Fellows initiated two candidates last night.

CHARLTON

John H. Stillbridge has taken charge of the Massachusetts Masonic lodge, taking the place as superintendent resigned by Col. Albert Pinder.

EAST LEXINGTON

The ladies of the Follen Women's alliance gave a harvest sale, supper and concert in the vestry of the Unitarian Follen church yesterday.

WHITMAN

Chief Templar Thomas Leslie and other newly elected officers of Mayflower lodge, I. O. G. T., will be installed tomorrow evening.

LEXINGTON

At the next meeting of the Lexington Old Belfry Club, Nov. 11, Reno B. Welbourn will lecture, with subject, "In the Year 2000."

EAST BRIDGEWATER

At the second monthly union meeting Sunday evening at 7 in the Methodist church, the Rev. Clarence Lathbury will speak.

ARLINGTON

The Arlington branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union held a sale yesterday afternoon and evening.



Paine's

FOR BOOK-LOVERS

Half the pleasure of reading is dispelled by the necessity of holding a heavy book, or of sitting in an uncomfortable position.

Here is an English reading-stand that gives an added charm to the hours spent with books; and in its use students find wonderful relief.

Ample room for reference books. Shelf can be adjusted for desired angle and distance.

Made of mahogany, of delightful design and workmanship, price \$15.00.

PAINE FURNITURE COMPANY

48 Canal Street

Between North Station and Haymarket Square

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Second Lieut. A. T. Colley, tenth cavalry, orders of Oct. 19 revoked.

Capt. J. A. Wagner, Q. M. C., is relieved from duty as assistant to the depot quartermaster, Philadelphia, and will proceed to Ft. Huachuca, Ariz., and report in person to the commanding officer of that post.

Capt. L. B. Kromer, Q. M. C., will make such visits to Oklahoma as may be necessary on official business pertaining to the inspection of public animals and will then return to his proper station.

Capt. S. E. Cline, C. A. C., California national guard is authorized to attend and pursue the course on instruction at the coast artillery school, Ft. Monroe, Va.

Navy Orders

Capt. S. S. Wood, detached command the Nebraska; to command the Illinois.

Commander L. H. Chandler, detached command the Illinois; to command the Nebraska.

Lieut. Commanders Paul Foley and J. W. Timmons, commissioned from July 1, 1912.

Lieut. Commander J. T. Bowers, commissioned from July 29, 1912.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. E. Cummings, detached the Nebraska; to the Illinois.

Ensign W. A. Hodgman, detached the Nebraska; to the Illinois.

Ensign J. M. Blackwell, detached the Paducah; to the Rhode Island.

Ensign C. Y. Johnston detached the Rhode Island; to the Paducah.

Medical Director L. W. Curtis, commissioned from Aug. 7, 1912.

Medical Directors O. D. Norton and F. S. Nash, commissioned from Sept. 2, 1912.

Medical Inspector R. P. Crandall, commissioned from July 29, 1912.

Medical Inspector G. A. Lung, commissioned from Sept. 2, 1912.

Passed Assistant Surgeon E. A. Vickery, to naval hospital, New York, N. Y.

Passed Assistant Surgeon N. T. McLean, detached naval hospital, New York; to naval hospital, Newport, R. I.

Paymaster N. B. Farwell and B. M. Dobson, commissioned from Aug. 22, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymasters E. C. Little, Frank Baldwin and J. P. Heim, commissioned from Aug. 22, 1912.

Passed Assistant Paymasters E. A. Cobey, R. S. Chew, Jr., W. R. Van Buren, M. H. Karker and R. E. Corcoran, commissioned from Aug. 23, 1912.

Assistant Paymaster H. R. Snyder, detached from the Petrel, to naval hospital, Boston, Mass.

Naval Constructors E. S. Land and H. C. Richardson, commissioned from Oct. 21, 1912.

Chief Pharmacist Alrik Hammer, commissioned from Aug. 22, 1912.

Movements of Naval Vessels
The Colorado is at Corinto.

The Delaware left Tompkinsville for Rockland, Me.

The Lebanon left Norfolk for southern drill grounds.

The Hull and the Preble at Mare Island.

The Cleveland left Salina Cruz, Mexico, for Ensenada, lower California.

Navy Notes

Edwin H. Harris, coxswain on the gunboat Queros, received Wednesday a letter of commendation for saving J. C. McKnight, a shipmate, in the Yangtze river, near Chinkiang, China.

The battleships of the Atlantic fleet are beginning to arrive in Hampton roads, preparatory to their fall target practice on the southern drill grounds. The Minnesota, the North Dakota, the Virginia and the South Carolina dropped anchor in the roads Wednesday. These will soon be joined by the Idaho, the Vermont and the Michigan.

The Porter has been detached from duty with the reserve torpedo group, Newport.

The G-1 was placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, Oct. 28.

The Rowan was placed out of commission at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., on Oct. 28, and was stricken from the navy register Oct. 29.

The Illinois has been ordered placed on full commission at the navy yard, Boston as soon as practical after arrival.

The Nebraska has been ordered placed in first reserve at the same time.

ADDRESSES MADE AT CONFERENCE

The annual meeting of the Norfolk conference of Unitarian churches is being held in Milton today. The morning session opened at 10 o'clock with Edwin Lewis, Jr., presiding. The session was devoted to reports and addresses by the Rev. Wilder Foote, field secretary of the American Unitarian Society, on "The New Edition of Our Hymn Book," C. L. Carr on the "Relation of the Church and the Parish," and the Rev. Thomas Van Ness of Brookline on "Congregationalism: What It Ought to Mean."

At 2 o'clock this afternoon the conference reconvened after luncheon and the election of officers will take place. The paper of the afternoon will be delivered by the Rev. Arthur W. Littlefield of Needham, on "Liberty and Reverence." The general discussion to follow will be led by the Rev. Howard N. Brown of King's Chapel and Mrs. Frank I. Young of Dorchester.

PLAN RED RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

OTTAWA, Ont.—An additional \$10,000 has been taken from the general appropriation for improvements on the Red river, voted last session, in order that the work of piling the channel at the mouth of the river may be continued until winter. The complete cost of the piling will be in the neighborhood of \$50,000, and, when concluded, there will be a first-class entrance to the lakes with 11 feet of water for Red river shipping to and from Lake Winnipeg.

WOMAN'S WORK BROADENS OUT IN SIMMONS SCHOOL

Addresses on the progress that has been made since the inception of Simmons College, its history and plans for the future, were given by Henry Lefavour, the president; Sarah Louise Arnold, dean and Joseph B. Warner, a member of the corporation, at the tenth anniversary celebration of the college, Wednesday afternoon. The exercises were held in Harvard Congregational church, Brookline.

In her address, Dean Arnold said: "Home is, and must remain, woman's major vocation. I trust that in the near or far future Simmons College will require of every student within its doors certain courses in preparation for this major vocation."

Speaking on "The College's Place in the Community," President Lefavour said: "The five vocations for which the college is now giving preparation represent five vocations in our working world not imagined in 1867." The economic changes in woman's work have resulted in a complete revision of the curriculum planned by the founder in his will, 35 years ago.

BELGIAN FAIR OPEN IN NEWTON CENTER

NEWTON, Mass.—The Belgian Push Cart Market and Fair in aid of the Mothers Rest Association, opened Wednesday in Bray hall, Newton Centre, with a large attendance.

The hall was arranged to represent a market place in the old city of Bruges. Women and girls in quaint costumes cried their wares on all sides, while gaily decorated booths added color to the picture. Push carts were piled high with goods and business was brisk throughout the day and evening. During the evening supper was served to over 300 visitors.

STOPPING RULES MAY BE ALTERED

As a result of opposition developed at a hearing Wednesday to the proposal to limit the stops of vehicles on Boylston street between Tremont and Arlington streets to the time necessary to take on or discharge passengers, it is expected that the street commissioners will make this rule apply on Boylston street only between Tremont and Park square and the southerly side of Beacon street, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Between Park square and Arlington street the present allowance of 15 minutes will be continued, it is said.

SPEAKERS FOR VESTRY MEETINGS

Speakers for the vestry meetings of the citizenship class of the South Congregational Society in Edward Everett Hale's church, for November are: Nov. 3, Edwin D. Mead; Nov. 10, Dr. Richard C. Cabot; Nov. 17, Edwin D. Mead; Nov. 24, Lewis B. Whittemore, supervisor of the government schools in the Philippine islands, and master in Bishop Brent's school. These meetings are held each Sunday at 12:10 p. m.

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

STYLISH GOWN OF BROADCLOTH CLUB'S BOOK PARTY A SUCCESS

Trimmed with one of the new striped silks

Some of the quotations presented

BROADCLOTH always makes handsome dresses and the chiffon sort always is delightful for indoor wear. This one is trimmed with one of the new striped silks and the combination is an effective one.

Girls are wearing so many pretty materials this season that such a frock as this one can be treated in numberless ways. Corduroy for the entire dress with trimming of broadcloth would make a handsome effect, or velvet could be treated in the same way, or charmeuse satin could be used with trimming of velvet to be beautiful, while, for simpler needs, serge is admirable and the light weight wool ratine is excellent. Ratine with broadcloth is always good.

Again, while the shawl collar is pretty and generally becoming, many girls like the round neck, and the single revers shown in one of the small views is smart. The dress can be finished in this way with the stock collar or without it as may be more becoming.

When the shawl collar is used, the dress can be worn with the chemisette or without it, for this latter is quite separate and it can be finished with the stock collar or with a round neck. A pretty effect can be obtained by omitting the chemisette and arranging lace over the V-shaped opening.

For the 16-year size, the dress will require 5 1/2 yards material 27, 3 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 1 1/2 yards 27 for the trimming and 3/4 yard 18 for the chemisette. The width of the skirt at the lower edge is two yards.

The pattern of the dress (7272) is cut in sizes for girls of 14, 16 and 18 years. It can be bought of any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



Corded materials are much in vogue. A velvet cord on a chiffon foundation is both new and very effective.

WORTH REVIVES ANGEL SLEEVE

Draperies for the narrow skirt

WORTH has an enviable place in the world of fashion. The two young sons who have succeeded the elder and the greater Worth have worked hard to keep up the dignified traditions of this house that dressed the Empress Eugenie, and, therefore, set the fashion for the civilized world during the second empire. Worth was the first Anglo-Saxon to set up as a designer in Paris, and he conquered against whatever animus the French had for him, and has stood for many decades as the head and front of French styles, writes a Paris correspondent of the New York Times.

Since then, Francis has come in with his fame as the man who makes the clothes for English royalty, and Redfern with his artistic innovations, and the house of Drecol with its Viennese fame behind it, and, finally, Lady Duff-Gordon, who is the chief designer of England.

Worth made his especial claim to attention this season in his revival of the angel sleeve. All the houses were showing long sleeves of some nature for the theater and balls, but Worth showed a most artistic affair. It was a square of tulle, swinging away from the arm to the knees, plain or embroidered in bullion threads, or edged with rhinestones.

These sleeves are of white tulle or of black, of flesh pink or of that light sulphur shade of yellow. Now and then the long ends are caught up to the skirt with colored crystal embroidery to add more confusion to the complicated skirt drapery. Again, they swirl away from the figure like the ends of two long scarfs.

It would be the most natural thing

in the world to suppose that Worth would take advantage of the fashion for gold and silver laces, as this is his particular kind of material to work in. The house has never fallen away from the love of velvet, of stately brocade, of fur, of genuine rhinestones, of stiff satin and of superb silk flowers. One is always sure to see these fabrics manipulated by him in some fashion at every opening.

The gold and silver lace he uses in a charming fashion for heavy drapery; he will put a ruffle of it from the knees down under a swathing drapery of satin from the knees up; he will use a panel of it down the side of a skirt to hold together the folds and bunchings of the skirt.

To be general in the method of describing the new skirt drapery is the only thing possible for no one can write in such a detailed manner as to fully go into the way in which the material crosses and recrosses the body.

Of course Worth is delighted that this fashion is here because every artist likes to try his hand at just this kind of work; here is where he is greater than any amateur and shows his superiority; here is where no one may enter and claim equality, for the moment a man or woman can swing yards of drapery into perfect folds and classic lines, then an artist is born.

Worth has not widened his gowns by an inch at the foot line. If anything, they are narrower than they were last spring. The silhouette is kept slim by the foundation which is closely fitted to the hips and bust, is a trifle loose at the waist, and clings to the figure from the hips down.

WOMEN'S LOVE FOR PERFUMES

New bouquet odors appeal to them strongly

WHAT thing is so fascinating to a woman as perfume? Not alone does it appeal to woman's vanity, but it is its irresistible quality of femininity which gives it paramount interest for her. Any expenditure for it she looks upon not as extravagance, but as the preservation of her rights.

There is sharp competition between the French and American preparations, but with scarcely an exception the French are in advance. It is contended that the latter captivate merely through the better appearance of the goods rather than greater merit. But this is not entirely true, though it is true that the French know how to place perfumes before the world as an art and not only as a commercial enterprise. From the very names they choose for them one draws the quick sense of their own appreciation of the opportunity to give something of the really beautiful to the woman's world, writes a contributor to the New York Tribune.

The bouquet odors are newer and have quite replaced the new one-odor perfumes with two exceptions, that is the old-time favorites rose or violet. In these bouquet odors it is immediately possible to detect the skill of the distiller, for the fragrance must be neither too heavy nor too elusive, the balance must strike exactly, and even with well chosen scents wise indeed is the woman who can rightly judge the balance for use. The day has passed when it is classed "unladylike" to have enough of the garden in this concentrated form about one slightly to pervade the immediate atmosphere, but alas!

for the woman who claims attention through abundant and overpowering perfumes.

Many women select a favorite among perfumes and hold to it. Others, not so conservative, have the keenest interest in the newest thing which the season offers. Sometimes a woman enjoys having several kinds at hand, using one or another as the fancy pleases her. In this case let her carefully remove all traces of the first before she touches the second.

For those who love to spray the hair with perfume, the best to choose is the lily-of-the-valley or violet. The former can be had delightfully put up in white crepe de chine boxes edged with the peculiar soft green of the lily leaves. This, too, is imported.

There is a toilet water which, though American, has never been surpassed for its refreshing quality. It is made from the lemon verberna, and has a piquant sweetness which makes it very pleasant. The wistaria blossoms have surrendered their color and strange sweetness to the skill of the oriental, and may be had in sachet. There are also the bars of sandalwood which may be laid among one's frocks, but many, comparatively speaking, do not care for its pungent quality compared to the blossomy outdoor fragrance of the real flower scents.

In place of the simple dish of mashed potato, scoop out the potato with an ice cream scoop or mold gently into pyramids, brush each over with melted butter and put them in the oven until brown.

THE program committee had run out of ideas, and it takes cooperation to make an entertainment successful, even though a good program has been planned.

"Why not have a book party?" one of the ladies remarked. "Ask some thoughtful person who speaks well to give us a review of the best book of fiction of the year. We need something stirring, for a good many of us in the club have fallen into a rut." Out of this idea grew our "book party," which certainly was a success.

The usual supper was dispensed with and only light refreshments served. Every one attending the entertainment was requested to bring a quotation about books. The "book review" was given first, beginning promptly at 7:30. Then followed a general discussion which gave promise of lasting until midnight, but the refreshment committee tapped the bell and brought things to a close.

After refreshments each guest was asked to give his quotation. A number of them are given below, as a help to the hostess who wishes to plan a similar entertainment, says the Modern Priscilla.

The books we think we ought to read are poky, dull and dry. The books that we would like to read, we are ashamed to buy. The books that people talk about, we never can recall.

And the books that people give us—oh, they are the worst of all.

—Carolyn Wells.

If a book is worth reading it is worth buying. No book is worth anything which is not worth much, nor is it serviceable until it has been read and reread and loved and loved again. We call ourselves a rich nation, and we are filthy and foolish enough to thumb each other's books out of circulating libraries.

—John Ruskin.

Any good book, any book which is wiser than yourself, will teach you something—a great many things, indirectly and directly if your mind is open to learn.

—Carlyle.

A taste for books is the pleasure and glory of my life.—Gibbon.

Books are the legacies that a great genius leaves to mankind, which are delivered down from generation to generation as presents to the posterity of those who are not yet born.—Addison.

The book to read is not the one which thinks for you, but the one which makes you think. Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed and some few

to be chewed and digested.—Francis Bacon.

"Outen olde books come all this new knowledge that we leane."

"Books cannot always please, however good."

"Next to acquiring good friends the best acquisition is that of good books."

It is a man's duty to have books.—Beecher.

Oh, books, who can weigh your worth?—Tupper.

CATCH-ALLS

Lingerie catch-alls are a new invention for the dressing table of the naturally neat girl. Always there are scraps of ribbon, special hairpins and extra buttons that are likely to be needed at any moment, but if these are put out of sight they are likely to stay permanently out of sight—in a word, to be mislaid—and if left at loose-end on the dressing table they give it an untidy look.

From a small hat box lid and a piece of embroidered white linen, or muslin embroidery she covers the entire lid with fine white lawn and then she fits over its overlapping, but narrow edge, a frill of wide Valenciennes insertion topped with a lace-edged beading, which, when drawn taut, with ribbon, forms a barrier sufficiently tall to prevent any small article from tumbling into obscurity, says the Pittsburgh Post. The ornamental layer of fancy lingerie material, cut after the shape of the box lid's inner surface but enough larger to make a scant frill when edged with lace, is merely tacked in place and as this portion gets soonest soiled, a duplicate should be made at the same time as the catch-all, so that when one of the pieces is being laundered, its owner may have the use of the contrivance.

JAPANESE TRAY

I recently saw a charming tray for use in a breakfast room where a blue breakfast service was used, writes a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. A square of Japanese toweling in blue and white, the design a bit of bamboo and a bird, was covered with glass and framed in a soft gray frame; the handles were enameled white. The walls of this breakfast room were gray, the curtains were of blue Japanese crepe, the floor was painted gray, while the rugs were blue.

VEST BIG FACTOR IN NEW SUITS

Obi bow among the popular sashes

WHEN cutaway jackets and coats—waists are as popular as they are this season, the vest becomes an important factor in both suits and dresses. In the new waists the vest is usually made of cotton ratine, broadcloth silk, sponge cloth, the heavier broche silks, of plain satin, silk faille, Ottoman silk and Bedford cord. For the severe tailor made suits the Tattersall checks and narrow livery stripes are smart with black, dark blue, dark brown or gunmetal cutaway coats. The heavier ribbed silks and tapestry brocades are used in semi-tailored afternoon suits.

Wherever the waistline is, there the sash is also. Whether a skirt is cut off at the normal line or allowed to run three or four inches above it, there always seems to be room for the sash at the top. The most popular types are the flat pump or obi bow, either with or without ends, and the straight sash coming from the top and bottom of the girdle. The pump bow is worn directly at the center of the back, the straight sash usually at the left side of the front or back. There is a very pretty new sash panel—a gathered panel—caught up near the bottom so that it forms a loop that hangs down over the rest of the panel, says the Delineator.

Peplums are going to be immensely popular again this winter and in their shorter lengths they are not at all becoming to large women. The longer peplums that are more like an overskirt or tunic than a continuation of the waist are easier to wear.

From abroad the Parish haberdashers who cater to smart women are sending over the most-fascinating neckwear in satin and lingerie materials. The high Medici collar, that rolls over at the top and flares away from the throat, is the latest type shown in the rue de la Paix. Also the white l'Aiglon collar, worn with a black satin stock or choker and copied from ancient graves of the Duke of Reichstadt, looks very well with tailored suits. The popular Robespierre collar is often combined with a little vest on coats as well as waists.

Whether you have any interest in

sports or not, you're bound to be interested in the new sporting coats. If you live in the country or can get out of town frequently for week-ends, you'll pin your faith to one of the new Mackinaws or Norfolk jackets. The latter is no longer limited to the two-piece suit. All the shops are showing it made in heavy materials among their separate coats. They are splendid things for trapping, for they give you the warmth you need just where you need it, on the upper part of the body, but there isn't the weight or the interference of a long coat in walking. Now for driving or for stormy weather the short coat is no good at all. You want to be well covered from the waist down if you're sitting still, while in a rainstorm your umbrella protects your body and your coat must do the rest. There are a number of new long coats that are interesting. One of the motor or storm coat order has a convertible collar that forms most attractive revers when the collar is open, but which can be rolled up so that it completely covers the chest.

FASHION BITS

Neckwear will be a very important item in milady's wardrobe this coming winter. Some of the designs are truly lovely.

Feather trimmings, of all widths from the very narrowest to the wide ostrich bands, are much seen on the latest hat models.

The two-piece tunic overblouses continue to show apron and position effects.

Narrow bands of fur edge the top of standing collars, finish cuffs and the bottom of skirts, and outline the necks of chiffon gowns.

Nearly all the newest girdles are draped, and seldom more than three inches wide. Flat pump bows finish many of these new dress accessories.—Pittsburgh Sun.

WOMAN'S EXHIBITION IN 1913

Progress of a century to be shown at Amsterdam

IN 1913, on the occasion of the one hundredth anniversary of the kingdom of Holland, a woman's exhibition will be held illustrative of "Woman and Her Position from 1813 to 1913." A committee has been formed, which held a meeting at The Hague, at which plans relating to the exhibition were discussed, writes a Monitor contributor. The city

of Amsterdam has offered to loan the organizers of the exhibition an old country house in which everything relating to "women in 1813" will be on view. An adjoining building will be devoted to the work of women of the present day, and will include exhibits of arts and crafts, fine arts, home industries, factory work and educational work.

ONE HUNDRED TALKS ABOUT OUR STORE ETHICS—No. 9

Too many things to tell.

You wouldn't stop to read, and the printer's bill might surprise us.

Besides all the things told of in these columns, there are scores of others clamoring for recognition.

The conclusion is simply, come to SHEPARD to supply your wants, even though the newspapers don't re-

fer to them, and remember that there are hundreds of things here at under-prices that never get into the papers. What the types tell is only a murmur. Hints must serve you. We point to a good thing here and there; not a word of the many other just as good things scattered all about. You take them for granted.

(Continued Tomorrow)

SHEPARD NORWELL COMPANY

TRIED RECIPES

RAISED ROLLS

WARM raised rolls may be placed on the luncheon table that were mixed in the morning. They may even be baked and cooled before serving. Scald two cups of milk, add a level teaspoon of salt, three quarters cup of butter and cool. When lukewarm add one whole yeast cake dissolved in a little cold water and flour enough to make a fairly stiff dough. Knead long and well, then cover and let rise very light. Mold and shape into rolls, place in a buttered pan and let rise. Bake in a rather hot oven.

OLD APPLE PUDDING

Butter the edge and inside of a two quart pan—any kind will do—fill it two thirds full of tart apples, cut in quarters; add one half cup of water, cover with a crust made of one pint of flour, two teaspoonsful of baking powder and one half teaspoonful of salt, wet with a scant cup of milk just stiff enough to roll out, cover closely and cook on the top of the stove for one half hour. Put a trivet of some kind under to keep the apple from burning. Then put into the oven to brown. When done, put a large plate on top of the pan, turn it upside down with crust on bottom, apples on top. Cut it the same as a pie and serve with lemon sauce.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

SCALLOPED HAM

Cut four large potatoes into thin slices; chop fine an onion, bunch of parsley and two carrots; put a layer of the potatoes in a buttered baking dish; season with salt and pepper and sprinkle with the onion, carrots and parsley; cover with slices of ham cut in three or four pieces. Repeat this until the dish is full, covering with another cut slice of ham. Pour over a pint of milk and bake in a slow oven for 1 1/2 hours.

CHEESE CUSTARDS

Beat up four eggs and half a cup of boiling milk, four tablespoons of grated cheese, seasoning of salt and pepper and red pepper; pour into small buttered mold, stirring all the time so as not to let the cheese settle. Stand the molds in a saucepan, allowing the water to come within half an inch of the top. Simmer gently until set; cut slices of bread and stamp them out in rounds a little larger than the molds. Put two tablespoons of butter into a frying pan, and when hot fry the bread a golden brown color. Dish one custard on each and brown in the oven; garnish with parsley.—San Francisco Call.

SEEN IN SHOPS

Among the pretty tea trays are those of wicker in the natural color as well as in browns and greens. Sometimes the rim only is of wicker while the glass bottom has cretton beneath.

This season one finds in the shops a velour for draperies that may be laundered with soap and water. The material comes in several beautiful shades of blue, green, red and salmon.

A covered ash sifter which fits closely over the top of the ash can is a convenience to be appreciated. It is well-nigh impossible for dust to escape during the sifting process.—Newark News.

BED CLOTHES

Lightweight bed clothes are better and warmer than heavy, old-fashioned quilts and stuffy blankets. You can make thick, light comfortables of cheese cloth, with three or four layers of cotton, the soft kind that comes in big rolls, for a very little money, that will give as much satisfaction as an eiderdown silk comfortable, says the Montreal Star. The stores are full of attractive cheese cloth or silkoline, and the cotton to fill them is cheap. If you cannot afford hair mattresses, buy the cotton felt ones, with a thick, loose pad to put on top.

YOKE DRESSES

The little yoke dresses are as popular for the baby as ever, according to the New Haven Journal Courier. The use of beading for the seams, especially for the armholes, adds much to the appearance, as does also dainty feather-stitching.

The Paper You Want

is the paper which tells the truth in every issue every day it is published, which hasn't any typographical frills or flourishes in the way of scare headlines and jumbled makeup, which prints the news of the world each day; which shows consistency between its editorial and advertising columns, that is to say, which doesn't write on the evils of dishonest advertising in juxtaposition to some buyer of newspaper space who cares more for the public purse than how he reaches it; which says what it means editorially and means what it says without resorting to invective, partisan attack or clamorous championship of persons or purposes—which gives generous space to the handling of special topics having public attention and consideration and has a diversity of feature material meeting the needs and holding the interest of all classes of readers. The paper that gives you all these things in abundance is The Christian Science Monitor. Get tomorrow's issue and inspect it thoroughly.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

SOCIAL SECRETARY REQUIRED

Necessary to woman's success in national capital

THE social secretary is as essential to success in Washington society as are aids to a general in battle.

Success in Washington society requires judgment, executive ability and diplomacy and also intimate knowledge of who is who. Because there is a mingling of official and diplomatic and army and navy people in addition to society folk in private life the situation is more complex than in any other American city, says a New York Sun writer. That's why the social secretary is necessary. It is difficult for a woman to make a successful and satisfactory start in Washington society without the constant aid and advice of a capable secretary.

Secretaries to Washington women are almost entirely chosen from among daughters of old and distinguished families, young women who have been in Washington society and who for one reason or another find it desirable to add to their income. Nor does becoming a social secretary interfere with their social standing—secretaries to Washington society women enjoy an undisputed social position. It is different in England—a young woman there gives up her social prestige when she becomes secretary to anybody.

To be of service to a Washington resident a secretary must know every detail of the complicated rules of social procedure in the capital and she must know exactly the varying shades of social preference. It would be an unpardonable breach should she not know exactly how to seat guests at a dinner so that those to whom greatest honor belongs would receive what is their rightful due.

The duties of a social secretary in Washington are many and varied. Very rarely does one live in the household of the woman whom she serves, but she arrives early in the morning, probably before any member of the household is astir. She opens her employer's mail and goes through the invitations received, determining which shall be accepted and which declined.

If she is associated with a woman some time in society there may be conferences over some of the invitations, for the securely entrenched woman can afford to accept invitations impossible to a woman who has her position to make. In the latter case the secretary takes it upon herself to determine all such matters—it is her business to see that her employer goes only to the right houses and knows only the right people. She enters the dates in the engagement book

and proceeds to write acceptances and regrets.

Her next duty is to read the morning paper, giving special attention to the society news. If there is anything particularly important she takes that to be read in full to her employer as she takes her breakfast to her room. The remaining contents of the paper she recounts in brief during the despatch of the breakfast. If the engagements of the morning are not pressing she may also give a synopsis and review of the latest book, for it is a portion of her duties to keep her employer informed on all things she should know—the news of the day, the new books, musical events, what is interesting in the art world and what the critics are saying about the new plays.

She also tells her what her engagements are for the day and if her employer happens to be one who is a little careless in grooming or if she be new to Washington her secretary tells her just what to wear, be the occasion a breakfast, luncheon, tea, dinner, reception or merely formal calling.

HOME HELPS

A delicious salad served in the pepper shells is grape fruit pulp, chopped nuts and minced celery mixed with mayonnaise.

When there is a sale of cotton flannel, buy a few yards; there is nothing better for polishing cloths, whether used on silver or furniture.

A tiny bit of butter worked into the yolk of the egg used in making mayonnaise, before adding the oil, is the way one cook prevents the mayonnaise separating.

Before using flannel haddle in making any dish, parboil and skin it; then it will be infinitely more delicate.—Newark News.

HAT PIN BAN

A by-law has been passed by the Brisbane (Queensland) city council regulating the wearing of hat pins which protrude unnecessarily, writes a Monitor contributor. Any person offending against this by-law will be fined a sum not exceeding £10.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY PRINCIPLES OUTLINED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

Madison Square Garden
Rally Gives Presidential
Nominee an Ovation on His
Return to Active Campaign

APPEALS TO PEOPLE

NEW YORK—Col. Theodore Roosevelt was given an enthusiastic welcome on his return to the active campaign at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night. For 42 minutes after his appearance on the platform the great crowd at the Progressive party rally cheered the presidential candidate, who vainly strove to begin his speech. His gestures for silence only served to intensify the noise. Colonel Roosevelt stood throughout the demonstration, though others on the platform urged him to sit.

When opportunity finally came for the nominee to begin his address he asked the police to maintain order. At the first attempts to interrupt with applause, the presidential candidate motioned imperatively for silence; and he accompanied this gesture with a shake of the head which made the crowd realize his desire to be allowed to speak without interruption.

The Garden, covering a city block, was crowded to its doors and thousands were turned away. Governor Hiram Johnson and Oscar S. Straus, candidate for Governor of New York, preceded Colonel Roosevelt.

Colonel Roosevelt Appears

Governor Johnson was still speaking when Colonel Roosevelt came to the hall at 9:15 p. m.

Colonel Roosevelt said: "Friends, perhaps once in a generation, not more often, there comes a chance for the people of a country to play their part wisely and fearlessly in some great battle of the age-long warfare for human rights.

"To our fathers the chance came in the mighty days of Abraham Lincoln, the man who thought and toiled and suffered for the people with sad, patient and kindly endeavor.

"To our forefathers the chance came in the troubled years that stretched from the time when the first continental Congress gathered to the time when Washington was inaugurated as first President of the republic.

"To us in our turn the chance has now come to stand for liberty and righteousness, as in their day these men stood for liberty and righteousness.

"Our task is not so great as theirs. Yet it is well-nigh as important. Our task is to profit by the lessons of the past, and to check in time the evils that grow around us, lest our failure to do so may cause dreadful disaster to the people.

Must Not Sit Supine

"We must not sit supine and helpless. We must not permit the brutal selfishness of arrogance and the brutal selfishness of envy each to run unchecked its evil course. If we do so, then some day smouldering hatred will suddenly kindle into a consuming flame, and either we or our children will be called on to face a crisis as grim as any which this republic has ever seen.

"It is our business to show that nineteenth-century wisdom consists in being wise in time. We to our nation if we let matters drift; if in our industrial and political life we let an unchecked and utterly selfish individualistic materialism riot to its appointed end.

"That end would be widespread disaster, for it would mean that our people would be sundered by those dreadful lines of division which are drawn when the selfish greed of the haves is set over against the selfish greed of the have-nots.

One Way to Prevent

"There is but one way to prevent such a division, and that is to forestall it by the kind of a movement in which we are now engaged.

"Our movement is one of resolute insistence upon the rights, and full acknowledgment of the duties, of every man and every woman within this great land of ours. We war against the forces of evil, and the weapons we use are the weapons of right.

"We do not set greed against greed, or hatred against hatred. Our creed is one that bids us be just to all, to feel sympathy for all and to strive for an understanding of the needs of all. Our purpose is to smite down wrong.

"But toward those who have done the wrong we feel only the kindest charity that is compatible with causing the wrong to cease. We preach hatred to no man, and the spirit in which we work is as far removed from vindictiveness as from weakness.

"We are resolute to do away with the evil and we intend to proceed with such wise and cautious sanity as will cause the very minimum of disturbance that is compatible with achieving our purpose.

Character Is Factor

"Do not forget, friends, that we are not proposing to substitute law for character. We are proposing to buttress character by law. We fully recognize that, as has been true in the past, so it is true now, and ever will be true, that the prime factor in each man or woman's success must normally be that man or woman's own character—character, the sum of many qualities, but above all

(Continued on page eight, column one)

WHAT PLATFORMS SAY ON TRUSTS

REPUBLICAN

The Republican party is opposed to special privilege and to monopolies. It placed upon the statute book the interstate commerce act of 1887 and the important amendments thereto, and the anti-trust act of 1890 and it has consistently and successfully enforced the provisions of these laws. It will take no backward step to permit the reestablishment in any degree of conditions which were intolerable. Experience makes it plain that the business of the country may be carried on without fear or without disturbance and at the same time without resort to practices which are abhorrent to the common sense of justice.

The Republican party favors the enactment of legislation supplementary to the existing anti-trust act, which will define as criminal offenses these specific acts that uniformly mark attempts to restrain and to monopolize trade to the end that those who honestly intend to obey the law may have a guide for their action, and that those whose aim is to violate the law may be the more surely punished. The same certainty should be given to the law prohibiting commissions and monopolies that characterizes other provisions of commercial law in order that no part of the field of business opportunity may be restricted by monopolies or commission business may not be converted into crime and that the right of every man to acquire commodities, and particularly the necessities of life in an open market uninfluenced by the manipulation of trust or combination, may be preserved.

DEMOCRATIC

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in politics and the control of any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions. We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provision of anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court has declared that undisputed facts in the record show they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretations.

We insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

PROGRESSIVE

We demand a strong national regulation of interstate corporations. The corporation is an essential part of modern business. The concentration of modern business in some degree is both inevitable and necessary for national and international business efficiency. But the existing concentration of vast wealth under a corporate system, unguarded and uncontrolled by the nation, has placed in the hands of a few men enormous, secret, irresponsible power over the daily life of the citizen—a power insufferable in a free government.

This power has been abused, in monopoly of national resources, in stock watering, in unfair competition and unfair privileges, and finally in sinister influence on the public agencies of state and nation. We do not fear commercial power, but we insist that it shall be exercised openly, under publicity, supervision and regulation of the most efficient sort which will preserve its good while eradicating and preventing its ill.

To that end we urge the establishment of a strong federal administrative commission of high standing which shall maintain permanent active supervision over industrial corporations engaged in interstate commerce, of such of them as are of public importance, doing for them what the government now does for the national banks, and what is now done for the railroads by the interstate commerce commission. Such a commission must enforce the complete publicity of these corporate transactions which are of public interest; must attack unfair competition, false capitalization and special privilege, and by continuous trained watchfulness, guard and keep open equally to all, the highways of American commerce. Thus the business man will have certain knowledge of the law, and will be able to conduct his business easily in conformity therewith; the investor will find security for his capital; dividends will be rendered more certain and the savings of the people will be drawn naturally and safely into the channels of trade.

Under such a system of constructive regulation, legitimate business, freed from confusion, uncertainty and fruitless litigation, will develop normally in response to the energy and enterprise of the American business man. We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a patent law which will make it impossible for patents to be suppressed or against the public welfare in the interests of injurious monopolies.

We pledge our party to secure to the interstate commerce commission the power to value the physical property of railroads. In order that the power of the commission to protect the people may not be impaired or destroyed we demand the abolition of the commerce court.

DEMOCRATS OF BROOKLINE RALLY

Democrats of Brookline turned out in large numbers to attend a Woodrow Wilson rally in the town hall, Wednesday night. Prior to the meeting there was a street parade.

E. J. Stewart of the Brookline Woodrow Wilson Club presided. The speakers included: Charles S. Hamlin, Frederick J. Stimson of Dedham, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett, Henry C. Wilson of Brookline, former Congressman John J. Mitchell of Marlboro and Allan D. Jones of Virginia.

MR. O'GORMAN SPEAKS IN BOSTON

United States Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, speaking at a Democratic rally in Tremont Temple, Wednesday night, contended that the protective tariff system is not a factor in maintaining high wages. He sought also to show that there was no connection between the financial situation of 1893 and a Democratic administration.

Other speakers at the rally were: Congressman Andrew J. Peters and William F. Murray, Judge M. V. Ganon of Iowa and Charles S. Hamlin, former Mayor Josiah Quincy presided.

GOV. WILSON SAID TO OPPOSE PLAN

WASHINGTON—John F. Costello, Democratic national committeeman for the District of Columbia, made the statement Wednesday that Governor Wilson is not in favor of the seven-year tenure scheme advocated by the Democratic House last spring for government clerks in the classified service.

MR. BIRD CONTINUES CALL

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, in speeches delivered in Franklin, Walpole, Norwood, Dedham and Westwood Wednesday night reiterated his request that Governor Foss call the Legislature together for the enactment of a law to enable the people to select their United States senator.

SAMUEL W. MCCALL INDORSED

In a public statement the executive committee of the Anti-Imperialist League has indorsed the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson for President and Congressman Samuel W. McCall for election to the United States Senate to succeed Senator Crane.

MAYOR DEFENDS HIS ACTS

Defense of the government of the city of Boston and of his own administration of it is made by Mayor Fitzgerald in a statement evoked by a letter which Congressman S. W. McCall, Republican candidate for United States senator, wrote to Charles S. Bird.

SOCIALIST

Favors as remedy:
The abolition of the monopoly ownership of patents and the substitution of collective ownership, with direct rewards to inventors by premiums or royalties.

The collective ownership and democratic management of railroads, wire and wireless telegraphs and telephones, express services, steamboat lines and all other social means of transportation and communication and of all large-scale industries.

The immediate acquirement by the municipalities, the states or the federal government of all grain elevators, stock yards, storage warehouses, and other distributing agencies in order to reduce the present extortionate cost of living.

The extension of the public domain to include mines, quarries, oil wells, forests and water power.

NEW JERSEY CALLED PROBABLE TAFT STATE BY CHAIRMAN HILLES

By CHARLES D. HILLES
Chairman Republican national committee

NEW YORK—The one great probability of the present presidential campaign which is interesting the Republican managers just at the present moment is that President Taft will carry the state of New Jersey.

In all election forecasts so far put forward through various sources the state of New Jersey has been placed in the doubtful column. This has been done, no doubt, because of the fact that although this state is normally Republican, in the present campaign it is the home state of the Democratic presidential candidate. All reports coming to the Republican headquarters during the past two weeks indicate, however, that Governor Wilson cannot carry his home state on Nov. 5. More than a score of Taft clubs have been formed in New Jersey among the first voters, and these have been developed into such active organizations that at a state convention held at Trenton last Friday 2000 young Republican voters were in attendance, and showed so much enthusiasm that New Jersey newspapers remarked that it was the nearest to the old-time political rally that has been experienced during the present campaign.

Not only among the young voters, but among the so-called foreign voters, as well, have the Republican managers been successful in New Jersey. There is practically not a single vote in this element that will go to Governor Wilson. The first inclination of the foreigners was to go to Colonel Roosevelt. During the past few weeks, however, the Republican leaders of New Jersey have been successful in convincing them that a vote for Roosevelt, in the present contest, is a vote for Wilson. Consequently, there have been nearly as many effective Taft clubs organized among the foreign voters as among the young Republicans.

The prosperity campaign which we have been waging during October seems to have been productive of great results in New Jersey, where so much depends upon the welfare of industrial conditions throughout the country, and particularly upon the maintenance of the Republican protective tariff policy. The manufacturers of New Jersey and hundreds of those employed by them are reported to be thoroughly aroused, at last, to the importance of seeing President Taft re-elected, and the campaign in their state has become unusually active and promising from a Republican standpoint.

Another important defection in New England from the third term party to the Republican party was that of Edwin P. Adams, the venerable farmer-legislator of Vermont, whose earlier advocacy of Roosevelt was one of the prominent features of the pre-convention campaign. Mr. Adams denies, however, that he followed Colonel Roosevelt out of the Republican party, and says that Mr. Roosevelt deserted a genuinely progressive party. In urging the reelection of Mr. Taft, Mr. Adams says, in his recent announcement:

"If the Republican party at the time of the Chicago convention was progressive enough so that he (Roosevelt) wanted to be its standard bearer, it was none the less progressive after his defeat."

"I have been given the reputation by certain newspapers of being a Bull Moose and a Progressive. I was a Roosevelt man and worked for Roosevelt up to the time of the Chicago convention, when he was defeated for the Republican nomination by President Taft. I am still a Progressive, that is true, but I am a believer in progress within the Republican party, which has a history of progress to stand on. I shall do my best to make that party even more progressive to meet the problems of the future, as it has met those of the past. Roosevelt has qualities I admire, but when he was defeated at the Republican convention that should have ended it.

"Roosevelt bolted a party of progress, but I am not willing to do so. I believe a vote for Roosevelt means a vote for Wilson, and I am not going to run any chances.

"I was incensed at President Taft's stand on Canadian reciprocity and stated at the time that unless I changed my mind I should not vote for him, but I believe he was honest in his convictions. I believe Taft is an honest, courageous man and that he should be credited for the record he has made. His father was a Vermonter, and his estimate of a Ver-

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Children's Chinchilla Overcoats in navy blue, gray and brown.

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LETTERS ARE READ IN DYNAMITE TRIAL

INDIANAPOLIS—District Attorney Miller today began reading the 5000 letters and documents that required three weeks for identification in the dynamite conspiracy trial.

When the dynamite conspiracy trial was resumed today 253 of the government's 650 witnesses had testified and at an approximate cost of \$12,500 in fees. Adding to that the salaries of court officials and the per diem of dozens of extra bailiffs and attaches, the trial has cost the government close to \$520,000 in its first month. Pacific coast witnesses have cost from \$200 to \$275.

Attorney Rappaport testified that when he destroyed the McNamara check-book, it commonly was reported that McNamara had confessed but it was not known then that the McNamaras were indicted for the charge on which they were tried and sentenced.

Robert J. Foster, a detective, testified that Herbert S. Hocken, one of the defendants, said in conversation that he (Hocken) did not intend to suffer alone. Cross-examined by attorneys for the defense, Detective Foster testified he was at present under indictment, charged with assault on President Ryan, and admitted having been dishonorably discharged from the army.

COL. ROOSEVELT PLANS FOR SECOND NEW YORK RALLY

OYSTER BAY, N. Y.—Colonel Roosevelt was ready for work when his secretary arrived today. He said he would attend the Straus meeting at the Garden tomorrow night and probably have something to say in behalf of the Progressive state ticket.

The candidate said, in regard to the retention of William T. Jerome and William J. Burns, to detect and punish fraud in the coming election:

"While I knew that Mr. Burns was my supporter, I knew also that Mr. Jerome was not, but for that very reason I was glad to join them together in the effort to guarantee an honest election. I explained to both that all we wished was to secure the right of every qualified voter to cast his vote as he wishes and put a stop to every species of fraud on the ballot books without the slightest regard as to who committed it, or as to the form which it takes.

MAINE'S BOW TURRET FOUND

HAVANA—The forward turret of the battleship Maine, with the guns in place, was found by Captain Pope, who succeeded Major Ferguson and is finishing the work of removing the cofferdam which was built about the sunken wreck and leaving a clear depth of water of 35 feet. The grapple of the dredge caught, whereupon divers were sent down and found the turret right side up with the guns in place, 40 feet distant from where Major Ferguson found the barrette overturned.

NO REHEARING FOR NEW ENGLAND CO.

WASHINGTON—A rehearing of the New England Coal and Coke Company's complaint against the Norfolk & Western and the Virginian Railway Companies, which was decided in February granting reparation in the aggregate of \$523,32, was refused on Wednesday by the interstate commerce commission.

The coal and coke company, a Boston concern, owning three vessels which operate in the transportation of transhipped coal and coke from Virginia ports to Boston and other ports, declared that trimming or leveling of coal in the holds of vessels to which it has been transhipped should be regarded as part of the delivery by the railroads at the ports of terminus. It asked reparation for charges of 4.5 cents a ton for dumping and trimming assessed by the Virginian railway. The reparation against this road was granted.

MR. DEBS IN WISCONSIN

SHEBOYGAN, Wis.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist candidate for President, is to be the principal speaker at a Socialist rally here today. Mr. Debs is to come here from Minneapolis and will leave for Canton, Ill., after his address.

ARMORY SITE IS SELECTED

OTTAWA, O.—The Business Men's Club of Ottawa has selected the old Presbyterian church lot, with a part of the Joseph Leopold lot adjoining, as a site for the new armory. The purchase price was \$2800.

National Sharemut Bank

Total Assets over \$100,000,000

Post Office Square, Boston

Largest

Bank in

New England



PROGRESSIVE PARTY PRINCIPLES OUTLINED BY COL. ROOSEVELT

(Continued from page seven)

of the qualities of honesty, of courage and of common sense.

"Nothing will avail a nation if there is not the right type of character among the average men and women, the plain people, the hard-working decent-living, right-thinking people, who make up the great bulk of our citizenship.

"I know my countrymen; I know that they are of this type. But it is in civil life as it is in war. In war it is the man behind the gun that counts most, and yet he cannot do his work unless he has the right kind of gun.

"In civil life, in the every-day life of our nation, it is individual character which counts most; and yet the individual character cannot avail unless in addition thereto there lie ready at hand the social weapons which can be forged only by law and by public opinion operating through and operated upon by law.

No New Principles

"Again, friends, do not forget that we are proposing no new principles. The doctrines we preach reach back to the golden rule and the sermon on the mount. They reach back to the commandments delivered at Sinai.

"All that we are doing is to apply those doctrines in the shape necessary to make them available for meeting the living issues of our own day.

"We decline to be bound by the empty, little-out-and-dried formulas of by-gone philosophies, useful once perhaps, but useless now. Our purpose is to shackle greedy cunning as we shackle brutal force, and we are not to be diverted from this purpose by the appeal to the dogmas of a vanished past.

"We propose to lift the burdens from the lowly and the weary from the poor and the oppressed. We propose to stand for the sacred rights of childhood and womanhood. Nay, more, we propose to see that manhood is not crushed out of the men who toil by excessive hours of labor, by underpayment, by injustice and oppression.

"When this purpose can only be secured by the collective action of our people through their governmental agencies, we propose so to secure it. We brush aside the arguments of those who seek to bar action by the repetition of some formula about 'state rights' or about the history of liberty' being 'the history of the limitation of governmental power' or about the duty of the courts finally to determine the meaning of the constitution.

Stand for Human Rights

"We are for human rights, and we intend to work for them in efficient fashion. Where they can be best obtained by the application of the doctrines of states' rights, then we are for states' rights. Where, in order to obtain them, it is necessary to invoke the power of the nation, then we shall invoke to its uttermost limits that mighty power.

"We are for liberty. But we are for the liberty of the oppressed and not for the liberty of the oppressor to oppress the weak and to bind burdens on the shoulders of the heavy-laden.

"It is idle to ask us not to exercise the power of the government when only by the power of the government can we curb the greed that sits in high places, when only by the exercise of the government can we exalt the lowly and give heart to the humble and the down-trodden.

"We care for facts and not for formulas. We care for deeds and not for words. We recognize no divine right to work injustice.

For the Constitution

"We stand for the constitution. We recognize that one of its most useful function is the protection of property. But we will not consent to make of the constitution a fetish for the protection of fossilized wrong.

"We call the attention of those who thus interpret it to the fact that in that great instrument of justice life and liberty are put on a full level with property; indeed are enumerated ahead of it in the order of their importance.

"We stand for an upright judiciary. But where the judges claim the right to make our laws by finally interpreting them, by finally deciding whether or not we have the power to make them, then we claim the right ourselves to exercise that power.

"We forbid all men, no matter what their official position may be, to usurp the right which is ours, the right which is the people's. We recognize in neither court nor Congress nor President any divine right to override the will of the people expressed with due deliberation in orderly fashion and through the forms of law.

"We Progressives hold that the words of the Declaration of Independence, as

RALLIES OF ALL PARTIES INCREASE; LIST SHOWS THOSE PLANNED TODAY

REPUBLICAN

Boston—Tour of Republican wards in the evening by Joseph Walker, the Republican candidate for Governor, other candidates on the Republican state ticket and leading Republican campaign speakers. Rallies to be held in Odd Fellows hall, Dorchester Lower Mills; Bloomfield hall, Geneva avenue and Bloomfield street, Dorchester; Municipal building, Columbia road, Dorchester; Dudley Street Opera house, Roxbury; Longfellow school, Center st., Jamaica Plain, and the Brookline town hall.

Malden—Congressman Lawrence, Congressman Roberts, E. Mark Sullivan, Greenfield and Turners Falls—Eben S. Draper, Lieutenant-Governor Luce, Congressman Gillett.

Pittsfield—Allen T. Treadway, John N. Cole.

New Bedford and Fall River—Louis A. Frothingham, Everett C. Benton, John E. White.

Webster and Southbridge—Charles S. Baxter and John H. Cogswell.

Foxboro and Norwood—Elmer A. Stevens, Congressman Harris.

Concord—Samuel J. Elder.

Other rallies at Beverly and Wellesley.

DEMOCRATIC

Boston—Tour tonight of the South End, South Boston and Jamaica Plain. In ward 12, a rally will be held at the Dwight school, 115 West Springfield street. Meetings in wards 13 and 15 will be in Maynard hall, Broadway and D street and South Boston court house on Dorchester street. In Jamaica Plain there will be a joint rally for wards 22 and 23 at the West Roxbury high school on Elm street.

Fitchburg, city hall—Speakers, James H. Vahey, Judge M. V. Gannon of Iowa, John R. Murphy, George W. Anderson, John R. Thayer, Joseph C. Pelletier, M. Fred O'Connell, Frank J. Donahue, Frank H. Pope, Joseph E. Venn.

Clinton, town hall—Speakers, Vahey, Gannon, Murphy, Anderson, Thayer, Pelletier, Donahue, Pope, Emil Zaeder.

Leominster, Gavin hall—Speakers, Vahey, Gannon, Murphy, Anderson, Thayer, Pelletier, Venn, Donahue, O'Connell, Pope.

Haverhill, city hall—Speakers, John F. Fitzgerald, Thomas P. Riley, George A. Schofield, Robert E. Burke, John H. Donovan.

Amesbury, town hall—Speakers, Fitzgerald, Riley, Schofield, Burke, Donovan, Pepperell and Groton, town halls—Speakers, Charles S. Hamlin, Humphrey O'Sullivan, Henry J. Draper.

Malden, Cross street chapel—Speakers, William H. Barter, Charles J. Barton, Henry C. Rowland.

Winthrop, Revere and Chelsea—Speakers, John J. Attridge, James F. Carens, John A. Keliber, William L. V. Newton, James A. Watson, Edward J. Grainger.

Cambridge, Cyprus and Cedar Halls and Local Rallies—Speakers, Thomas H. Dowd, James M. Curley, Thomas A. Mullen, Frederick S. Deitrick, Maurice M. Lynch, Thomas F. Royle.

Walpole—Speakers, John J. Welch, John J. Mitchell, Joseph J. Driscoll of Brookline.

Jamaica Plain, First Baptist Church—Speaker, Gen. Charles W. Bartlett.

Watertown, Town Hall—Speakers, Fred W. Mansfield, Major Walsh, James S. Cannon of Newton.

Lynn, Ward 6—Speakers, Joseph A. Sheehan, Michael F. Phelan, John J. Hogan of Lowell, Edward Fisher of Westford.

Plainville and Wrentham—Speakers, Mitchell, Driscoll, Francis Carroll, Frank Ducey.

Fall River, Savoy Theater—Chairman, Mayor Thomas F. Higgins; speakers, Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia, David I. Walsh, Charles B. Strecker, John W. Cummings, Sherman L. Whipple, Felix McGarrick.

Greenfield—Speakers, Governor Foss, Richard J. Morrissey, William H. Hayes of Springfield.

Quincy—Speakers, John F. McDonald of Boston, Edward Gilmore of Brockton, John J. McDewitt, John P. Rattigan.

David I. Walsh and Charles B. Strecker speak at a noon Democratic rally today at the Commonwealth Shoe Company, Whitman.

honesty, honesty in public life and in private life, honesty in business and in politics, honesty in the broadest and deepest significance of the word.

"We Progressives are trying to represent what we know to be the highest ideals and the deepest and most intimate convictions of the plain men and women; of the good men and women, who work for the home and within the home.

"Our people work hard and faithfully. They do not wish to shirk their work. They must feel pride in the work for the work's sake. But there must be bread for the work.

"There must be a time for play when the men and women are young. When they grow old there must be the certainty of rest under conditions free from poverty. We believe that no life is worth anything unless it is a life of labor and effort and endeavor.

"We believe in the joy that comes with work; for he who labors best is really happiest. We must shape conditions so that no one can own the spirit of the man who loves his task and gives the best there is in him to that task; and it matters not whether this man reaps and sows and wrests his livelihood from the rugged reluctance of the soil, or whether with hand or brain he plays his part in the tremendous industrial activities of our great cities.

Striving to Meet Needs

"We are striving to meet the needs of all these men, and to meet them in such fashion that all alike shall feel bound together in the bond of a common brotherhood, where each works hard for himself and for those dearest to him, and yet feels that he must also think of his brother's rights because he is in very truth that brother's keeper.

"Seven months ago, in this city, almost at the beginning of the present campaign, I spoke as follows:

"The leader for the time being, whoever he may be, is but an instrument, to be used until broken and then to be

PROGRESSIVE

Daniel Cosgrove, candidate for Lieutenant Governor, James B. Conolly, candidate for Congress, Arthur D. Hill, Henry Clay Peters, John W. Vaughn and William McDonald, candidate for sheriff are assigned to speak at 12 rallies in the three Dorchester wards tonight.

The rallies will be at the following places:

Ward 20—Ward room, Meeting House hill; Progressive headquarters, 213 Washington street, Mt. Bowdoin; Tuttle house, Savin hill.

Ward 24—Blake hall, Field's corner; Minot school, Neponset; Odd Fellows hall, Lowell Mills; Harvey's hall, Lauriat avenue; Mattapan square.

Ward 16—Uphams corner, Dorchester avenue and Mt. Vernon street, Blue Hill avenue and Dove street.

Charles S. Bird, Progressive candidate for Governor, has the following speaking schedule tonight: 8:00, Alpha hall, Quincy; 8:45, town hall, East Weymouth; 9:20, Long hall, Braintree; 10:15, Golden Star hall, Holbrook.

Other Progressive rallies tonight will be in Wareham town hall, with Eldon B. Keith and W. T. Beale as speakers, and in Odd Fellows hall, Warren street and Walnut avenue, Roxbury, where the speakers will be Daniel Cosgrove, Col. Thomas F. Doherty and Albert Hurwitz.

An Italian Progressive rally will be held in Faneuil hall tonight, the speakers to include Alfredo Bosi of New York, Saverio Romano, Progressive candidate for the House; Jerome Pettiti and Joseph Langone.

MAJORITY OF STATES TO RATIFY INCOME TAX AMENDMENT

WASHINGTON—By Jan. 1 three fourths of the states of the Union will have ratified the constitutional amendment granting Congress power to pass an income tax law, according to information obtained at the state department today. Notice of approval by 32 of the 48 states has already been received, and unofficial information received that two more, Ohio and Louisiana, have recently ratified the plan. Thirty-six states are required to make the necessary majority.

The amendment grants Congress power to levy a tax on incomes "without apportionment among the several states and without a census or enumeration." It will enable the legislative branch of the government to frame an income tax law which will be safe from attack on the ground of unconstitutionality, and will remove from the field of politics a stubborn issue which has furnished ammunition for debate in several presidential campaigns.

The income amendment, when adopted, will be known as article XVI. and will become a part of the constitution by proclamation of the secretary of state. Notice has been received at the state department that Connecticut, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Utah have acted adversely on the amendment. Ten states have not yet considered it.

PUNJAB LEAGUE PRAISES BRITAIN

(Special to the Monitor)

LAHORE, India—The Punjab Muhammadan League has recorded its deep gratitude for the efforts which have been made by the imperial government to preserve the peace in the Balkans and its sorrow at the failure of these efforts brought about by the declaration of war by Montenegro.

cast aside, and if he is worth his salt he will care no more when he is broken than a soldier cares when he is sent, where his life is forfeit in order that the victory may be won. In the long fight for righteousness the watchword for all of us is spend and be spent. It is of little matter whether any one man fails or succeeds; but the cause shall not fail, for it is the cause of mankind. We, here in America, hold in our hands the hope of the world, the fate of the coming years; and shame and disgrace will be ours if in our eyes the light of high resolve is dimmed, if we trail in the dust the golden hopes of men.

"Friends, what I said then I say now. Surely there never was a greater opportunity than ours. Surely there never was a fight better worth making than this. I believe we shall win, but, win or lose, I am glad beyond measure that I am one of the many who in this fight have stood ready to spend and be spent, pledged to fight while life lasts the great fight, for righteousness and for brotherhood and for the welfare of mankind."

Added to New England Thrift is Its Purchasing Ability and Its Wise Spending Inclinations

In New England there are 10 motor vehicles registered for each thousand of population, as against 8 motor vehicles for each thousand of population in the states of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan

THIS fact is as illuminating in a news way as it is striking from a business point of view. It shows that New England, while a big producer, is also a leading consumer of high priced commodities, even luxuries. From the advertising standpoint it is interesting to know how to best reach this purchasing ability.

This newspaper is widely and thoroughly circulated throughout Boston, its suburbs and New England, and goes largely to a class of people who are able to buy the luxuries, as well as the comforts—and who do buy and buy liberally. And what's more to the point, they buy in a large degree from what they see offered in their favorite paper. Mr. New England advertiser, right now is a good time to get in regular touch with the Monitor's representative and strong purchasing power.

This Newspaper is proving profitable to many New England advertisers and distributors — why not be among them?

MISSOURI READY TO VOTE ON NINE AMENDMENTS

JEFFERSON CITY — Nine proposed amendments to the constitution of Missouri will be submitted to the voters for their approval or rejection at the coming election. The nature of these amendments, briefly stated, and the numerical manner in which they will appear upon the ballot, follow the minimum school limitation from six to five years and permitting pupils over 20 to attend the public schools.

2. Authorizing St. Louis county to

vote an increased tax levy of 5 per cent for the construction of sewer systems.

3. Empowering cities of more than 1000 inhabitants to vote an increase of 40 cents on the \$100 valuation for the construction of public buildings.

4. Changing the naturalization laws so as to require aliens to take out their complete papers before being eligible to vote.

5. Empowering the General Assembly to provide by law for the registration of voters in St. Louis county

6. Providing for a land tax and exempting all personal property, save that owned by public service corporations, from taxation. This is generally known as the single tax amendment.

7. Providing for a state tax commission composed of three persons, to be appointed by the Governor, to take the place of the state board of equalization. This is a companion-piece to the single tax amendment.

8. Empowering grand juries to open ballot boxes in the matter of investigating

election frauds. This is by far the longest of the amendments and was submitted under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.

9. Levying a special tax of 10 cents on the \$100 valuation for support of the state university, the normal schools and the public schools. This is generally known as the mill-tax amendment. It provides for dividing the tax into three equal parts for the purposes already stated.

MACEDONIA IS SPUR DRIVING BULGARIANS IN WAR WITH TURKS

(Continued from page one)

brethren, but yesterday rescued from the heel of the same oppressor, sick at heart with hope deferred, transforming pity into potency, obedient to apathy and selfish interests no longer, informing resolution and armed with a mighty purpose and self-abandonment going forth in the strength of righteous endeavor to fall in line with the steady march of justice, freedom and progress?

To quote from an article in the Den from the pen of Cyril G. Popoff, director of the state bureau of statistics: "The number of Bulgarians in the three vilayets of Solon, Monastir and Uskub from 1895-1900 was about 1,100,000, in 1900 about 870,000 and today in 1912 this number has fallen still lower. These figures are from the most reliable sources possible in the Ottoman empire. To be sure they are not exact, still, they are abundantly sufficient to indicate the tendency and trend of the movement of population and that this tendency and trend are in the direction of decrease and decrease too, at a rapid pace.

Bulgarians Suffered

Since 1895 Macedonia and Odria have been perpetually in a revolutionary state. Uprisings, massacres, executions, arrests, have become chronic, so also has destitution. All this leads naturally to one ultimate: the depopulation of the Bulgarian lands in Turkey. Two factors cause this depopulation, namely, extermination and expropriation.

The extermination is both direct and indirect. Those who by word and deed lift their voice against the intolerable regime, are murdered as are those who silently endure their fate. Sex, age, social condition, nothing counts. The blood of the Bulgarian population is a fatal necessity of everyday life to the rulers in Turkey.

The extermination of the Bulgarians is also indirect owing to the general conditions in Turkey. Constant trepidation and wretchedness, injustice and terror have reduced the people to the last stages of misery. Unreaped fields, ungathered harvests, these are not infrequent spectacles in Macedonia as the result of the blood and terror regime in this unhappy land, which constantly sends forth across the border the old cry "Come over into Macedonia and help us."

Emigration Enormous

Worse almost than this is the depopulation caused by emigration. There is no place in the fatherland for any vital, vigorous, active male Bulgarian element. Those who are not exterminated are saved only by flight. The emigration of the young male population is enormous. The regime of the young Turk, especially the terror of the barracks, increases the rush of the emigrants.

Today in Macedonia may be found towns and villages in which the Bulgarian element consists only of women, children and white haired men. The active male inhabitants have disappeared. The Turkish government, indeed, systematically encourages emigration. The watchword of the young Turk was "Wipe out the Bulgarians from Macedonia!" What Abdul Hamid began with the dagger, "Liberty" finished with the barrack. Today in America there are about 60,000 Macedonians. Not a less number are found in Bulgaria. Roumania, Serbia and Greece have likewise given refuge to these exiled fugitives.

The Bulgarians have been fed from his cradle upon the familiar recital of Turkish perfidy and bloodshed committed at his own paternal fireside. No father was left to protect his childhood nor guide his youth. Wealth in gold that was not counted but weighed, went to swell the booty of the plunderer, while mother and little ones if perchance even mother were left, battled with want and hardship all through the years. He has brooded in silence. If he has received the training his latent gifts and active ambition yearned for, he has acquired it through dire struggles or at the cost of obligations that have followed him into middle life.

Dream Being Realized

The Bulgarian is solid, serious, kind, sympathetic. His brothers beyond the Rhodopes speak his language and till the soil as he does. Their present is his past, his present their future—if he may only act. He is not afraid.

It has been his dream, his long-cherished national ideal, his solid conviction of right, of policy, and duty.

An Ishlip, a Kochana only focused the rays that pointed out the path. He has no distorted vision to which the glitter of the drawn sword is alluring, nor any false enthusiasm to which the boom of the cannon is music. He does not want to fight if he can get what he must without it. He knows too well what it costs. But he can and will fight if he must. So he marches away with his brothers, nearly half a million strong, every one with his knapsack on his back and flowers in his musket—a bunch of pasturiums, a few little white chrysanthemums, bright geraniums, or a simple field daisy.

TALKS ON IMMIGRATION

Abraham Alpert will deliver a lecture tonight on "Immigration and the Immigrants," at the meeting of the "Melting Pot," an organization founded for the purpose of instilling American ideas and ideals among immigrants.

BULGARIAN REPORTS OF BIG VICTORY ARE BELIEVED IN AUSTRIA

(Continued from page one)

alone has opposed the Bulgarian advance toward Constantinople.

That Nazim Pasha, the Turkish commander, will try to rally his men for a last stand 45 or 50 miles west of Constantinople across the narrow peninsula at the extremity of which the capital is situated, was the belief of military men here.

Verification of rumors that Adrianople had fallen were lacking but the best military judges thought them highly probable.

Basing their opinions on the rather meager and untrustworthy reports from the scene of hostilities, soldiers surmise that the Turks are now penned by the Bulgarians inside the triangular patch of territory bounded on the northeast by the Black sea, on the south by the Bosphorus and the Sea of Marmora and on the northwest by a line of Bulgarian troops stretching from the gulf of Inadae in the Black sea to Rodosto on the Sea of Marmora.

It was rumored, not verified, that Rodosto had been captured, but if not actually in Bulgarian hands it seemed certain, the Turks having evidently been driven from its vicinity, that it will speedily be seized.

Little was learned today of the situation in western Turkey, but the few despatches received from Belgrade, and Athens reported uninterrupted advances by both Serbians and Greeks.

Reports of Continued Fighting Coming In

(By the United Press)

LONDON—Fighting between the Turks and Bulgarians was still in progress at the time the latest messages received here today were despatched from Constantinople and Sofia.

From a mass of conflicting reports, military experts here surmised that the Turks have had the better of the engagement thus far toward the eastern extremity of a battle front nearly 100 miles long, and that at the western extremity the Bulgarians have been meeting with success against the Ottoman troops.

The report that Lule Burgas has been taken was positive and unqualified, but rested on Bulgarian authority, which has not always been reliable since the war began. Stories that the Bulgarians had reached the port of Rodosto, on the sea of Marmora, were doubted.

GREEKS EXPECT THAT SALONIKA WILL FALL

(By the United Press)

ATHENS—The Greeks were pushing forces in three directions from Verria today, according to reports here. One body, led by Crown Prince Constantine, is headed for Salonika. A second is marching in a southwesterly direction toward Janina. A third is bound toward the northwest for Monastir.

Salonika and Janina were expected to fall almost without resistance. At Monastir hard fighting was looked for. The Turkish forces driven backward by the Greek advance from the southward and by the Serbians from the north, were gathering there, at latest accounts, prepared for a last stand. The Greeks and Serbians are said to be planning a combined attack on them.

BULGARS REPORT TURKISH DEFEAT

(By the United Press)

SOFIA—The Turks have been completely routed at Lule Burgas, according to an official announcement issued here today. They are fleeing, the statement asserted, with Bulgarian cavalry in pursuit. The war office here estimates the number of fleeing Turks at 200,000.

CY WARMAN'S TOPIC CHANGED

Cy Warman of the Grand Trunk Railway is to speak before the Boston City Club tonight on "Building a Nation Next Door," with reference to the part the railroad plays in nation building, which subject has been substituted for the one previously announced, namely, "The Grand Trunk Railway System." Joseph A. Conry of the port directors is to preside, while Bernard J. Rothwell will act as toastmaster.

CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR

QUINCY, Mass.—At a Progressive rally held in ward 3 last night John L. Miller, who was presiding, announced that he would be a candidate for mayor at the city election. Mr. Miller was defeated for the Republican nomination last year by Mayor Stone. He is chairman of the school committee.

MR. FOGG DECIDES TO ENTER

Julius H. B. Fogg, the Progressive party candidate for Congress in the eleventh district, whose name did not get on the regular ballot for the coming election through an alleged mistake on the part of a bling clerk, has decided to run on stickers.

BAKER COLLEGE GETS \$25,000

BALDWIN, Kan.—Baldwin has started Baker University's \$500,000 endowment campaign by subscribing more than \$25,000. With that start, the authorities of the university expect to raise the \$500,000 endowment.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN STEAMSHIP OFFICERS SEE PORT OF BOSTON

Directors of the Hamburg-American line as guests of Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, with C. C. Patterson, freight agent for the line and A. Schroder, New England passenger agent, left the Hotel Copley-Plaza this morning in two automobiles for the waterfront, where they inspected every section of the harbor from the tug Neptune. Chairman Bancroft took the visitors wherever they expressed a desire to go.

Upon their return at noon from the waterfront they went to the Country Club in Brookline for lunch. Dr. Hecksher, one of the Hamburg-American line's directors, will leave Boston at 5 o'clock this afternoon for New York.

Johann Klinger, Austrian delegate to the recent international congress of chambers of commerce, today said that the coming of the Hamburg-American line to this city would mean a great increase in freight traffic between Austria and America, through connections at Trieste, and that many Austrians and Germans welcome the opportunity to visit friends and relatives living in and near Boston when they could reach this city directly.

William C. Brewer, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee on maritime affairs, said today that the committee would be ready within a month to submit its report on its studies of port development, which it has carried on for several weeks. The report, it is said, will contain several recommendations in connection with the plans of the port directors.

Developments yesterday showed that in addition to the Hamburg-American line coming here next May, three new freight steamers are under construction for the Holland-America line and three for the United Fruit Company as well as the steamer Evangeline of the Plant line, all of which are for service at this port.

The steamships Carrill, Tivives and Sixalla will be placed in the Boston service by the United Fruit Company April 1 of next year. These ships have been returned from their maiden trip to Panama. Already work of remodeling Long wharf, the Boston terminus, is about finished. Up to this time the United Fruit Company has had little business as a passenger carrier out of this port, but as soon as the trio of ships is placed on the route this branch of the service will be catered to. It is the intention of the company to extend its freight service also.

The new vessels, each of which is 5000 tons net register, will be able to carry double the amount of freight handled by ships now operating here. While no extension of territory served by the company from Boston is contemplated, still it is believed there will be a much increased volume of business. The Boston boats now running will be retained, except in the winter, when they will be sent to southern ports. The three new craft will be run the year round on the Kingston, Panama and Costa Rica route.

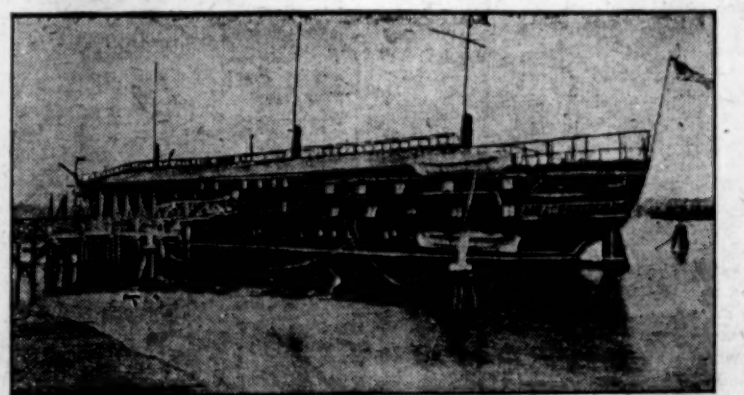
A new steam collier, the Middlesex, built for the Coastwise Transportation Company of this city, is expected to arrive Saturday with her maiden cargo of coal. The ship sailed from Norfolk Tuesday loaded with 7500 tons of fuel for the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad under whose charter she will be operated five years. The Middlesex, commanded by Capt. Elmer Crowley, formerly of the steamer Suffolk, was constructed by the New York Shipbuilding Company.

FORMER GOVERNOR IS INTERESTED IN DOCK DISPOSAL

Eben S. Draper, former Governor of Massachusetts, issued a statement today in which he said that he, in common with many other citizens, was reluctant to turn over the Commonwealth dock to anyone rent-free.

Mr. Draper said that he is much inter-

RECEIVING SHIP WABASH IS TO GO



Wooden frigate, once effective unit in United States navy, to disappear from Charlestown navy yard

Articles of historic value are being stripped from the old receiving ship Wabash and the work of dismantling the boat at Charlestown navy yard is proceeding under the direction of Commandant Coffman, who received word from the navy department at Washington to begin operations at once.

The wooden frigate Wabash, which was launched in 1853, and which during the last 37 years has been stationed at the Boston navy yard as a receiving ship,

acted in the recommendation of the port director that the lease be cancelled inasmuch as the lease was made during his period as Governor. He believes that any step that is to be taken in the question should come only after due deliberation.

In the statement he declared to be without foundation the reports to the effect that he had conferred with Senators Lodge and Crane with a view to asking the executive council to defer action on the proposed cancellation of the lease.

HARVESTER PROFITS TOLD BY WITNESS

CHICAGO—That the International Harvester Company in 1903 paid a law firm \$8000 to defeat a bill in the Kansas Legislature designed to prohibit the corporation from using an "exclusive agent" clause in its contracts with its commission selling representatives was the testimony Wednesday of Rodney B. Swift, former head of the law department of the McCormick Harvester Company and later connected with the consolidated company, in the hearing of the government's dissolution suit. Mr. Swift also touched on the vast profits of the concern.

Mr. Swift testified that he was instructed by Cyrus McCormick, president of the International Harvester Company, and Charles Deering, chairman of the executive committee, to go to Kansas and attend to the matter.

TWO BATTLESHIPS EACH YEAR URGED BY PRESIDENT TAFT

NEW YORK—Two battleships yearly as a program necessary to keep the American navy in adequate condition was urged by President Taft in the thirtieth regiment armory in Brooklyn Wednesday night, addressing hundreds of officials and employees of the Brooklyn navy yard.

The President and his secretary of the navy, George von L. Meyer, who also spoke, were guests at a dinner given by the men of the navy yard who built the battleship New York, the superdreadnought which was launched Wednesday.

The dinner was cut short when the President announced at 10 o'clock that he had just received word of the passing away of Vice-President Sherman. At the President's request the dinner was adjourned.

Secretary Meyer in his speech also pleaded for a greater navy, declaring that a fleet of 41 battleships was wanted—"21 in an active fleet and 20 in reserve"—for, he said, "in the larger caliber ships rests the defense of the country."

CLASS OFFICERS ELECTED AT TECH

William R. Mattson of Brookline was elected president of the senior class of the Institute of Technology Wednesday evening by a majority of two votes over Lawrence C. Hart. The other officers elected are: Vice-president, Alfred G. Ranney of San Antonio, Tex.; treasurer, Eugene L. McDonald of Montclair, N. J.; secretary, Joseph J. Strachan of Richmond Hill, N. Y.; members of the institute committee, James G. Russell of Dorchester, clerk, F. D. Murdoch of Cambridge and H. D. Peck, the retiring president, of Millis; members of the athletic association, Walter R. Bylund of Derby, Conn., and R. C. Thompson of Winchester; members of the executive committee, G. R. Thayer of Allston and M. L. Waterman of Somerville.

FREE DOCKS NEW PLAN

ST. LOUIS—Walter J. Holbrook of the Holbrook-Blackwelder Real Estate Trust Company is promoting a plan for the improvement of the river front, by the city, with dock and warehouse facilities, to be free to shippers and the public. The plan contemplates large warehouses with facilities for handling freight, to and from the steamers and railroad cars, extending along the wharf, between the Eads bridge and the municipal free bridge.

B. & M. OFFICER SAYS NEW HAVEN LOANED FORMER \$12,000,000

William J. Hobbs, vice-president of the Boston & Maine road, paid a tribute to the fairness of the New Haven road in its dealings with the Boston & Maine at the conclusion of the hearing on the New England shippers complaints of excessive rates and inadequate service over the New Haven and the Boston & Maine roads today in the Federal building.

The hearing has been presided over by Charles A. Prouty, chairman of the interstate commerce commission. As an instance of the New Haven's respect for the Boston & Maine he said it had loaned the Boston & Maine \$12,000,000 at 4 per cent, and that other sums had been borrowed at an equally favorable term. He said he was astounded at the charges of inefficiency which had been made and said that the Boston & Maine was as efficient as the facilities would permit.

David O. Ives, traffic manager of the transportation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, testified that the number of papers filed by the chamber with the commission contained the written communications of New England shippers in regard to railroad service or rates. These showed that over 400 shippers had serious complaints to make in regard to the service.

That charges made by Edmund D. Codman alleging control of the New Haven system by New York men and trunk line officials to the detriment of New England business were unjust and should be investigated, was the statement made today by Edward G. Buckland, vice-president of the road, before Chairman Prouty.

He said that the charges of irregularities were an injustice against such men as Theodore N. Vail, president of the American Telegraph & Telephone Company, and Charles F. Booker, a financier. He said they were also an injustice to about 25 other men in New England.

Commissioner Prouty replied that he did not believe they were really charges.

Mr. Buckland, however, maintained that they should be investigated and given the fullest publicity and that the railroad would welcome such an investigation.

Chairman Prouty replied that he intended to come back to Boston about Dec. 25 or later and he would then possibly take the matter up. He also said he was having a schedule of the Boston & Maine rates made up and he was desirous of getting a history showing how the railroad system had been built up and he intimated he was going into that at a later date.

When Mr. Hobbs resumed his testimony today he was questioned by Louis D. Brandeis, counsel for the Boston Fruit & Produce Exchange, relative to the payments of the Boston & Maine road for 1910, 1911 and 1912.

Mr. Hobbs testified to the number of persons on the payroll on June 30 of those three years. He was asked to give figures for other months, and stated that 29,556 were on the payroll in September, 1911; 29,369, 1912; 28,347, 1910. In October, 1910, there were 28,353; 1911, 28,268; January, 1911, 27,366, and 1912, 25,652.

He said that the gross revenue on Jan. 13, 1910, was \$43,357,175.26. Jan. 30, 1911, \$44,815,084.40; Jan. 13, 1912, \$45,990,363.96. He said that showed an increase of 1912 over 1910 of about 6 per cent.

He was asked how much of an increase was shown in the passengers and gave an estimate of 500,000. Mr. Brandeis asked if it was not more than 800,000 and he said he could not tell. Mr. Prouty said that the railroad ought to get up some sort of statement and Mr. Hobbs said he would get together figures and present them to the board.

A hearing on the transportation of potatoes from Maine will be given tomorrow.

FREE SPEECH CASE BEFORE GOV. BASS

CONCORD, N. H.—A hearing was given by Governor Bass and his council on Wednesday, to the charges brought against the Manchester police commission and Chief Healey by the Manchester Free Speech Alliance. It is charged that the police were unduly active in preventing public meetings in Manchester during the Lawrence strike.

The alliance put on about a dozen witnesses to prove the charge of interference on the part of Chief Healey. John Kubik, janitor of Polish hall, testified that he had rented the hall and had accepted the money in payment, and that later he was called in conference by Chief Healey, who told him not to allow its use for the purpose.

The only witness for the defense was Chief Healey, who denied he had interfered in any way with the right of free speech.

At the conclusion of arguments the council took the matter up for consideration.

METHODIST BISHOPS MEET

TOLEDO, O.—The assembled 26 bishops of the Methodist Episcopal church in annual session here on Wednesday conferred with members of the church book committee, also an executive body. At the conference publicity work of the church for the coming year was outlined.

GAVE MONEY TO CHURCHES

FALL RIVER, Mass.—The Central Congregational church receives \$10,000, the Children's home \$5000 and the Westport Methodist church \$1000 by the will of Miss Maria R. Hicks, filed at Taunton on Wednesday.

First National Bank Talks

BOSTON, OCTOBER 31, 1912

We cordially invite the accounts of merchants, trustees and individuals desiring to make permanent banking connections with a strong commercial bank.

CAPITAL \$5,000,000
SURPLUS \$10,700,000

First National Bank of Boston-70 Federal Street

PRACTICAL TALKS FOR AND BY WOMEN

"Professional Opportunities for Women" is announced as the general topic to be considered at a series of conferences to be held at 4 o'clock Thursday afternoons, at the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, beginning Nov. 7. The specific topics for the first six conferences are "Journalism and Publishing House Work"; "Secretarial Work"; "Business"; "Agriculture"; "Architecture" and "Special Forms of Social Service." The speakers will be women, college graduates and others, who are actually engaged in the work about which they are to talk. An opportunity will be given for informal conversation with the speakers. Admission is by free ticket, which can be obtained at the union.

SUBSTITUTE FOR IRISH POTATOES

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture has ready for distribution through representatives in Congress 1000 bushels of seed dashens, the semi-tubular tuber which, it is expected, will take the place of Irish potatoes in the southern states. This is the first season in which such a distribution will be made. The new potato substitute, which has been grown with much success in Florida, comes from Central and South America, and will grow in the moist, warm regions of the South. Tests have shown that a crop of 400 to 450 bushels an acre can be raised.

AERONAUTS MAKE EIGHT HOUR TRIP

GARDNER, Me.—Jay B. Benton of Boston and William Van Sleet of North Adams, aeronauts, completed the longest balloon trip on record in New England when they landed with the balloon Springfield at Pittston, Me., Wednesday morning. They left Pittfield, Mass., at midnight Tuesday and spent eight hours in the air.

SALE AT NEIGHBORHOOD HOUSE

Members of the Jamaica Plain Neighborhood House are holding an all day sale at Eliot hall for the benefit of the department of charities of that house. The general committee was in charge of Miss Cornelia Bowditch, the household table was in charge of Mrs. Frank B. Lawley, the fancy table, Mrs. William Rooney, neckwear table Mrs. Bela Pratt, children's table Mrs. Cabot Stevens, neighborhood table Mrs. James Fallon, candy table Miss Anna Weld, cake Mrs. James Keltie, refreshments Mrs. Arthur P. Nazro and flowers Mrs. John J. Fee.

PROGRESSIVE RESIGNS

NORWOOD, Mass.—J. William Lavens, Jr., has resigned as a member of the Progressive party town committee and announces he shall support Clifford B. Sanborn, the Republican nominee for Representative.

MAYOR IN FAVOR OF PHILADELPHIA IDEA IN RECREATION PIERS

Philadelphia has, in the form of recreation piers, on the Delaware river, what Mayor Fitzgerald believes would fill the want of East Boston citizens, for a waterfront playground and recreation spot, and, in answer to his inquiries to Mayor Blankenburg of Philadelphia, Mayor Fitzgerald has received some valuable hints, which he is giving consideration.

The letter to the mayor from John Maigs, assistant director of the department of wharves, docks and ferries in Philadelphia, says that three of the city's recreation piers are utilized principally by persons who wish merely to sit and view the water, but that the other two, located at the foot of Chestnut street, and at the foot of Race street, are much resorted to, since some attempt has been made during the last few seasons to supervise their intelligent use, not only by the children, but by elder persons.

Each of the piers is about 550 feet long by 80 feet wide, and the entire upper decks of them are devoted to recreation purposes, the lower decks being used for commercial purposes, mainly by river steamers.

About one-third of the upper deck of the piers is enclosed with a pavilion or shelter house, and within these houses most of the work of the city's board of recreation is conducted. The uncovered remainder of the piers on their inner ends, Mr. Maigs says, is very little used, the public apparently preferring to resort to the house at the extreme end.

The cost of the Chestnut street pier was \$131,839.40, and of the Race street pier \$108,221.29. Both were built some years ago, when labor and materials were cheaper, and they would undoubtedly cost to build now from 25 to 35 per cent more.

COAL FIRM'S APPEAL REFUSED

WILKESBARRE, Pa.—Judges Fuller, O'Boyle and Strauss of the common pleas court, have handed down an opinion dismissing the application for a new trial in the case of the proprietors of Kingston township against the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, and entering judgment on the verdict for the sum of \$101,844.51 against the company. Judge Garman, in a dissenting opinion, declares he would treble the damages claimed by the plaintiffs.

RETIRING MANAGER HONORED

W. W. Rogers, office manager of the Deerfoot Farm Company for 30 years, who retires tomorrow, was tendered a banquet at the Quincy house, Wednesday night by the company employees association. He was presented a purse of gold.

LLOYD'S FIELD GLASSES

Send for our Catalogue of Field Glasses and Telescopes: it gives particulars and prices. We will send any of our Glasses for examination on receipt of price. The money will be refunded promptly, if the Glasses are returned.

5 STORES, USE THE MOST CONVENIENT
315 Washington St., 310 Boylston St., 75 Summer St.
BOSTON, MASS.

1252 Massachusetts Ave., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
230 Essex St., SALEM, MASS.

ANDREW J. LLOYD CO.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

AN EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to write letters, do bench work, etc.; good opportunity for right man; apply 9 a. m. to P. T. INGALL, 100 State St., Boston, Mass.

BOYS FOR OFFICE—Residents of Roxbury, Jamaica Plain, or vicinity preferred; THOMAS G. PLANT CO., cor. Center and Bickford sts., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

BRIGHT, WIDEAWAKE, well posted on gentlemen's furnishings; apply by letter only and send references; 701 N. AINS, 123 & Co., 25 Harrison Ave., Boston.

BUSHELMAN wanted in Roxbury, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CARPENTERS (concrete form work) wanted in Southbridge; 30-35c hour. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

CHANDLER MAKER (A1) wanted in city; \$20-35 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

EXPERIENCED PACKERS and Stock room work in city; \$10-12; some repair; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PROT. PROCESS GALVANIZER wanted in Everett, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

JOE FREEMAN wanted in South Framingham, \$15. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LASTER wanted in Cambridge; hand work on slippers, piece work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

LICENSED GASFITTER wanted in Roxbury, \$18. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS (experienced on railway motor parts) wanted in Newtonville. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MACHINISTS wanted in Pittsfield; understanding high speed lathe; call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MAN WANTED, strictly temperate and reliable, to drive stage and work on farm; must thoroughly understand care of horses and be able to milk. F. W. CLARK, Northampton, Mass.

MEAT CUTTER wanted in East Somerville, \$12 week and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

MEAT CUTTER wanted in East Somerville, \$12 week and up. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE BOY (15 or 17 years old) wanted for general office work; good opportunity for bright young man to work up. Apply Mr. Moulton, 201 Tremont st., Boston.

PAINTERS—Four or five good house painters wanted at once. WARREN H. MERRILL, 201 Tremont st., Boston.

PICTURE FRAMER wanted; good all-round man and of steady habits; state age and experience; address: NORTHAMPTON ART STORE, Northampton, Mass.

PLUMBER wanted in Mattapan, \$25.00 a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

PLUMBER wanted in Mattapan, \$25.00 a week. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

REED WORKER wanted in Woburn, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

REED WORKER wanted in Woburn, \$12. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SCREW MACHINE OPERATORS wanted; Brown & Sharpe automatic. LOWELL MACHINE SHOP (E. F. Blodgett), Dutton St., Lowell, Mass.

SOLDERER (tinning copper) wanted in Chelsea, \$15.00 day. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SPINNERS wanted for woolen work on Davis & Parker mules at TALBOT MILLS, North Boston, Mass.

STOCK CLERK wanted in Lynn; some experience with machine shop work. Call STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

STUDENT (musical preferred), quiet, Protestant, to care for furnace and make minor general repairs; references required; call evenings between 7 and 8, or write: MRS. RICHARDSON, 201 Tremont st., Boston.

TAILOR wanted in Cambridge; \$12-14; alterations; FRITZ, 201 Tremont st., Boston.

TAILOR (bushelman) wanted in Medford, \$10-12; alterations; FRITZ, 201 Tremont st., Boston.

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

BINDERY GIRLS wanted to fold ballots. Apply to WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING OFFICE, 18 P. O. sq., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER—Young lady thoroughly familiar with double entry bookkeeping wanted by CHICKERING & SONS, at the factory, 91 Tremont st., Boston. Apply to Mr. Moulton.

COMPANION and helper wanted to care for lady. Call on MRS. E. L. POOL, between 10 and 11 a. m., 888 Washington st., Jamaica Plain, Mass.

COOK wanted who would be willing to assist in the general work in a small family; pleasant home. MRS. PERKINS, 134 State st., Newburyport, Mass.

DEMONSTRATORS—All or part time; steady work; useful article; ready seller; salary and commission; call in evening. TIRE ALL-METAL BRUSH CO., room 123, Kimball Bldg., Boston, Tel. 200.

EXPERIENCED MAID wanted for general work; family washing done; references required. MRS. E. A. SNYDER, 12 Lincoln st., Arlington, Mass.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; one who thoroughly understands plain cooking; no washing; wages \$4; thoroughly experienced. MRS. J. G. CARLETON, 4 Gregory st., Marlborough, Mass.

GIRL wanted for general housework; good wages and pleasant home for one who is a general houseworker; plain cooking. MRS. E. M. FULLERTON, 55 Brock st., Stoughton, Mass.

HAIRDRESSER—Young girl about 20 to learn all branches of toilet work. Apply MISS L. KIPF, 55 Massachusetts st., Boston.

HAIRDRESSER and MANICURIST wanted. MRS. E. F. FINAN, 317 Atlantic st., St. Paul, Conn.

HOUSEWORK—Young girl or woman wanted to do general housework in small family of adults; good home for the right party. Call on MRS. G. P. DUTCHER, 100 Westchester st., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEWORK—General maid wanted in family; no laundry; good home; cook and have good wages. MRS. E. M. FULLERTON, 55 Brock st., Stoughton, Mass.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted neat, reliable, experienced, no laundry; day or two mornings weekly. MISS M. V. BRIDGES, 72 E. 1st st., Boston.

RELIABLE GIRL or woman wanted for general housework in family of 5; Proteas, neat, steady, trustworthy. MRS. FLORENCE COLE, Grover st., N. H.

STENOGRAPHER-BOOKKEEPER—Lady (over 20) wanted; one with some experience in stenography and bookkeeping. DODGE & WELLS, Inc., Worcester, Mass.

STRONG EFFICIENT PROTESTANT WOMAN, assistant in large family, suburban; second work; neat, clean, capable; \$12-15 week. Mention 8061, STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—General maid for small family in Brookline. MRS. A. H. BEAL, 278 Belmont st., Boston.

WANTED—Protestant girl for general housework; small family; large warm room; good home; wages. Apply MRS. E. M. FULLERTON, 55 Brock st., Stoughton, Mass.

WANTED—An experienced cook; small family; no laundry; good home; one who is a general houseworker; plain cooking. MRS. THOMAS CRANE, 37 Maplewood terrace, Springfield, Mass.

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TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK
Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Rooms (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.
Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 per day upwards.
Any size suite at proportionate rates.
EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.
Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

TIMELY topics are dealt with in the following editorial excerpts:

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—When the house committee on banking and currency set about to inquire into the existence of a "money trust" there was a great cry of ridicule. Especially were the declarations of Samuel Untermyer and Louis D. Brandeis, attorneys who have figured in the investigation, disputed. The assertions of these men and of others similarly interested, and the suspicions of the public, seem to be confirmed by the report made by special experts to the house committee. These experts were assigned to look into the question of concentrated finance as aided or perpetuated by interlocking directorates. Their report shows that one third, or nearly 30 per cent of the wealth and natural resources of the country is in the control of two men—J. Pierpont Morgan and John D. Rockefeller. This control reaches a total of \$30,711,323,678.

Standard Oil, Morgan concerns, Vanderbilt property and Hill and Guggenheim interests all came under the general classification, and in these it was found that the interlocking directorate led back to Morgan and Rockefeller.

But it seems that the interlocking directorate includes most of the great activities, linking banks and railroad companies, iron mines and mills. One fact that indicated the dominance of the Morgan-Rockefeller interests was the presence of their directors on the boards of such corporations as the Vanderbilt railroads, while the Vanderbilts were not represented in the corporations of the Morgan-Rockefeller interests. The power was all one way. It is a sinister report. It emphasizes the presence of Big Business—the Big Business that is playing every end for itself.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLIC—The presence in St. Louis of a commercial deputation of distinguished citizens of Brazil, headed by Count Candido Mendes de Almeida, editor of the Jornal de Brazil, the foremost newspaper of Rio Janeiro, has brought the great republic of the south closer than usual to the thought of the people of St. Louis.

It is hard for us to realize that Brazil is more than 200,000 miles greater in area than the United States. It is somewhat humbling to our pride to acknowledge that she has a river far larger than the Mississippi and the greatest forests in the world. No other people possess natural resources equal to those of Brazil. Her vast extent has practically no desert and little land that is even semi-arid. Experienced travelers have pronounced the bounty of nature in fruit and flower on her Atlantic coast more abundant in the world. The things in which Brazil is inferior to the United States have been often and freely commented upon. It might profit us more to remember the things in which Brazil excels. The standard of legal education is more severe than in certain regions farther north. There is a literary tradition of vigor; the work of present-day poets and essayists is not to be despised. And Brazilian cities, while yielding to ours in certain respects, show a keener consciousness of civic dignity and greatness than our towns display. Public squares, opera houses, gardens and boulevards are more like Europe than like North America. It will profit us, both on the commercial and on the human side, to become better acquainted with that South American republic which has a territory greater than ours with less than one fourth of our population.

CHICAGO RECORD-HERALD—A report issued by the Association of Commerce upon an investigation of commercial courses in the public schools recommends that "pupils be more thoroughly drilled in the lower grades in spelling, writing, composition and arithmetic." Through drilling requires time. The more studies there are the less time there will be for each study. All diversions, all experiments with novelties, take time. To save time we must exclude time-killers. Having done this we shall be ready for the drill. The three R's are indispensable, and they all require the drill. There must be concentration, repetition, practice. There is no substitute for them, no easy method, no new method that can supplant the old, which will be the only proper method 1000 years from now. After all the scattering we may advance to the place from which we started. This is progress under difficulties, but it is better than keeping forever on the wrong course.

MINNEAPOLIS TRIBUNE—A recent traveler in Mexico is impressed with the

vast possibilities of the country. Contiguous to our southern border for a distance of a thousand miles lies a land enchanting of vista, and affluence beyond comparison in nature's gifts. While its location is largely tropical, latitude gives only a rude indication of the climate. Along the coast the sun beats down with tropical intensity. Thirty miles inland the mercury drops, and up and beyond the conditions of the temperate zone are reached. Mexico covers an area equaling Germany, Japan, France and Spain combined. Almost every variety of plant grows in the different sections, including wheat, corn, cotton, sugar and every variety of fruit. There is hardly a mineral known to geology that does not find lodgment beneath the surface. The production of the precious metals during the past decade amounted to \$350,000,000, and of other ores \$300,000,000. The value of the oil wells so far as fabulous figures. It is prophesied that the state of Vera Cruz alone will, in years to come, furnish the most productive oil fields on the globe. The Mexican census of 1910 shows 20 per cent of whites, 42 per cent mixed races and 38 per cent Indians. Americans number second in the list of people of foreign birth, and they monopolize the railroad system and a large share of the mining industry. The social and educational condition of Mexico is not so backward as many suppose. There are many flourishing and growing cities with all the modern improvements, and a very good school system, at least in theory.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

Garden Smith's editorial in Golf Illustrated on the subject of Vardon's new book on golf is so interesting I am going to quote it in full. It is said that people cannot be made virtuous by act of Parliament, and in the same way it has been held that golf cannot be taught by a book. And, indeed, experience would seem to justify the contention. It would almost seem that the correct playing of golf is so subtle a thing as to defy analysis and exposition—that is to say, analysis and exposition which will satisfy and help the learner. The fact remains that there are many intelligent persons admittedly masters of particular strokes, apparently incapable of conveying in language the processes by which they produce their results. Certain it is that the best exponents of the "pull" and of the so-called "push" shot have not yet been able to explain in any satisfactory or convincing way how the phenomena characteristic of these shots are produced. They even differ as to their methods, and as it seems to be certain that the same results cannot be produced in different ways one is tempted to conclude that the higher refinements of execution are matters of instinct and personal and subtle as to defy analysis.

It does not follow from this, however, that books on how to play golf are useless. Although it may be beyond the powers of the human mind to grasp and explain the mysteries of the higher flights of executive skill, there is still a vast deal of knowledge, both positive and negative, which an experienced player can impart by words, and even in regard to the higher mysteries it is possible that some hint, however vague and indeterminate, may set the earnest learner on the right track. Every book of instruction by an acknowledged expert is, therefore, to be welcomed as a valuable contribution to the sum of knowledge and the publication of a new book by Harry Vardon on the game of which he is so great an exponent is an event of the greatest interest and importance to golfers.

In "How to Play Golf" Vardon does not confine himself exclusively to instruction. He has much to say at the outset on recent developments, and we are glad to have his powerful support in regard to the evils that have fallen on golf since the introduction of the rubber-cored ball. He is convinced that "the rubber-cored ball has done, and is still doing, a great deal to spoil golf as an athletic and skilful recreation." It is not too much to say that Vardon's opinion is shared by nine-tenths of first-class players, amateur as well as professional, and it is therefore somewhat disappointing to find him acquiescing in the progressive deterioration of the game. He even defends the rubber-core as having been "responsible to some extent for the enormously increased popularity of golf." That is far from being an incontrovertible proposition, but even if it were true, how can a popularity that is founded on an ad-

ART

HELEN C. LEDGERWOOD

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ANNOUNCES the opening of her shop at 706 LAKE VIEW BUILDING, 116 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago. A new and complete line of Books, Cards, Pictures, Lesson Markers, Quarterly Covers and Articles in Arts and Crafts designs for Gifts carried in stock. Mail orders promptly filled.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC. Why turn on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, the great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada farmer at the New York Land Show. Any one can own land in Western Canada. Go where you too can prosper, where you will find perfect comfort, where you can earn a farm and a home in a few years' time at most. LAND FROM \$10 TO \$50 AN ACRE—TEN YEARS IN WHICH TO PAY. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company offers you the finest irrigated and non-irrigated land along its lines at low figures, and on long terms. It is adapted to grain growing, to poultry raising, dairying, mixed farming, and to cattle, hog, sheep and horse raising. Ask for our free book today on Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A postal card or letter will bring you by return mail full information, handsome illustrated books and maps. No cost to you—no obligation—but a big opportunity. Write and investigate today.

R. J. THORNTON, Colonization Commissioner, CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY, Colonization Dept., 112 West Adams st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE—WISCONSIN

WE offer for sale on terms to suit purchaser some of the choicest lands in central and northern Wisconsin. WHOLESALE or RETAIL. Prices range from \$5.00 to \$7.50 per acre, according to quality of land and location. Can offer any sized tract desired, from 100 to 50,000 acres, suitable for speculation or colonization purposes. We can also accommodate the settler looking for a home. For further information address

J. W. ROBINSON

640 Wells Bldg., Milwaukee, Wis.

limited departure from higher ideals be justified?

"Personally," he says, "I am convinced that, while the scores are getting lower, as they must do with a ball that affords such help, the standard of golf in general is deteriorating." Again, "I was fortunate enough in 1911 to gain the open championship and a nice lot of other contests, but I am absolutely certain that the actual quality of my golf was four strokes a round worse than it was with the gutta-percha ball." Mr. Hilton has lately made a practically similar admission, and it will be indorsed by nearly every other first-class player. How is it, then, that those to whose hands the welfare of the game is intrusted, and who could remedy or minimize the evil by a stroke of the pen, do absolutely nothing?

Vardon deals very effectively with the evil effects of the rubber-cored ball on golf architecture and with the effects of the new architecture on the standard of play. He points out, what has been all along insisted on in these columns, that the abolition of the cross hazard has robbed the game of one of the best and most difficult of golfing strokes, the lofted approach, while the clearing of the fairway and the lengthening of holes has made the running shot with pull the dominant stroke in the game. We do not quite agree with Vardon that the cross hazard at right angles to the course was objectionable, and that the diagonal bunker is superior as a cross hazard. It is doubtless a matter of taste, but from the point of view of appearance, the diagonal hazard, or set hazard, or set of hazards, is less pleasing than the hazard set at right angles. The latter is more definite, it shows a player to a yard what he has to do, and if it is objected that against the wind it was too far to carry and with the wind that it was too easy, the answer is that these are matters which call for the judgment of the player. After all, it is not absolutely essential that it should be put within the power of a player to carry every hazard from the tee. If the wind makes a carry too easy the tee can always be put back.

One advantage of the right-angled cross-hazard over the diagonal is that if it is long enough it punishes the puller and the slicer equally. The diagonal bunker, according to whether its near end is to the right or left, punishes the one and not the other. In this connection Vardon notes that punishment on courses is provided more for the slicer than the puller, and insists that both should be treated alike. We agree, although nothing but a continuous rough or bunker on each side can do this effectively. We have before pointed out the great advantage secured by left-handed players under the present disposition of hazards. The wing hazards are set for right-handed players, and as pulled balls travel further than those that are sliced, the hazards for the pulled are placed much further on. The consequence is that a left-handed slicer never reaches them, while if he pulls he gets beyond the bunkers set for the right-handed slicer.

REAL ESTATE—CALIFORNIA

KERMAN, in the heart of the San Joaquin Valley, California, offers exceptional opportunities for profitable farming. Ideal for all varieties of fruits and alfalfa; 5, 10, 20 acres and up; splendid location; deep sandy loam soil; abundant cheap water for irrigation; terms. DUNN INVESTMENT CO., 204 Commercial Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

SIX-ROOM COTTAGE, lot 40x125 ft., \$3750; terms \$1000 cash, balance \$300 monthly interest 7%, or will exchange for San Francisco property. F. MOULIN, 147 13th ave., San Mateo, Cal.

FOR SALE—Store and flat, 328 Stanton st., fronting Golden Gate park; \$5000 mortgage; no reasonable offer refused. CHRIS-TOFFER, Cazano, Sacramento, Cal.

REAL ESTATE

MEDFORD
FOR RENT at No. 7 Summer st.; 6-room house; all modern conveniences; near steam and electric cars. J. B. LEWIS, 101 Tremont st., Boston.

FARMS—TENNESSEE

ONE OF THE FINEST FARMS IN THE SOUTH situated on outskirts of nice town in West Tennessee; this farm consists of 250 acres, one third of which is in timber. Chiefly oak, balance in high state of cultivation, bringing owner a nice income; owner wishes to move West; price for land exceedingly cheap. Address Y 28, Monitor office.

FARM LANDS—NEW YORK

100 ACRES, \$2500; excellent soil; good buildings; modern conveniences; near railroad station. 2000 bargains; new catalogue. GOODELL, Geneva, N. Y.

50 ACRES, \$4200, \$1000 down; excellent soil; splendid buildings; near large town; 250 acres; catalogue free. GOODELL, Geneva, N. Y.

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BACK BAY 38 WESTLAND AVE. TWO AND THREE ROOMS with bath and kitchenette.

BROOKLINE—To let in beautifully located private home a desirable room for one or two; breakfast if desired; mod. conv.; private family. Suite 4.

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DESIRABLE furnished rooms in shopping district; modern conveniences; Bell phone. MISS L. B. BUNTING, 265 South 9th st.

TO RENT—Furnished room, exceptionally pleasant, comfortable, newly decorated; suitable for 1, 2, 3, and 4th Indiana surface. 4634 Lake av.

TO RENT—Warm, sunny room in private family; residence on Sheridan road, near Arlington st. Telephone Edgewater 5434.

FOR RENT—Desirable room in modern apt.; man of woman employed. 245 Kenwood 548, 4901 Lake av. RANDALL.

FOR RENT, 6148 Ingleside av.—Nicely furnished rooms, suitable for 2, no objection to smoking. Phone Midway 4.

TO RENT, 914 Irving Park Blvd., Chicago—Second fl.; ex. station; large, light room; modern. Phone Graceland 7431.

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ELIJAH C. WOOD
Attorney and Counsellor
20 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO.

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345 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO

G. G. RIPLEY, Lawyer
PEYTON BUILDING, SPOKANE, WASH.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

PATENTS

PATENTS PROCURED, ideas developed. C. B. SMITH & CO., 411-42 Prospect Hill, Cuyahoga, Cleveland, O. Main 3663.

HELP WANTED—MALE

PRINTING SALESMAN—There is an opportunity for us for one of more capable men upon salary and commission basis. Address R 12, 9330 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Classified Advertising Columns bring returns. A telephone call to 4330 Back Bay will give you information as to terms.

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Monitor

Should reach The
Monitor office

Not Later Than
Friday Afternoon

To insure proper
Classification.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

INVESTMENT—If you want an investment secured by real estate that pays 10% a year, is perfectly safe, where you can get your money back at the end of each year, if you want it or can leave it invested as you wish, any amount from \$100 up; has paid 10% cash dividends for the past six years; bank references; write to WILLIAM S. COOPER, COMPANY, Peoples Gas Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AUTOMOBILES

LIMOUSINE for sale, \$1000; Model U Stevens, recently overhauled. GEO. A. BAUSMAN, 60 Hampden st., Springfield.

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DR. AVA B. H. NUMBERS
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CASH ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Encyclopedias, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 349 Washington st., Boston.

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OTTO F. HAHN, Painting and decorating. Paints, glass, wall paper, 1230 Clybourn ave., Chicago, Ill. Phone North 1033.

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700 PINE ST.

REGISTERED OPTICIAN, U. S. PAT. OFFICE

ALFRED MATTHEWS, Hatter, St. Louis

Classified Advertisements

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on a separate piece of paper and attach it to blank on top of page 2. Space is not given under this classification for persons wanted to handle goods on commission or to advertisements soliciting business patronage.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

FIRST CLASS BARBER (colored) desires position as barber where wages are paid. L. PLEASANT, 2902 Pine av., Cleveland, O.

FOREMAN or manager of architectural bronze works desires position; many years' experience; thorough in every branch; highest references; willing to go to any part of the world. Address, 140 Palmer av., Mamaroneck, N. Y.

HIGH-CLASS STENOGRAPHER (25), having secretarial experience, desires position in Chicago; salary not less than \$25 week; unquestionable references. W. E. CALKINS, 1000 Greenwood av., Chicago.

JUNIOR CLERK desires position with reliable concern; 2 years' experience; moderate salary to start; willing to leave town. FRED H. LAND, 831 Aldine av., Chicago.

FARM WORK or any work in country wanted by competent man; in one position 20 years; good references. D. DOWNS, 3011 Madison st., Wilmington, Del.

MAN (32), English, desires position of trust; 14 years' office experience, and familiar with all kinds of office routine. Address, E. H. HARDY, 118 E. 43d st., Chicago; phone Oakland 1888.

MANAGER or any other good position wanted by bright, trustworthy, industrious man capable of assuming some responsibility; reference; apply by letter only. CHAS. BAUER, Jr., 3125 Jefferson av., Clinton, N. Y.

POSITION wanted by a licensed engineer of 20 years' experience; A-1 references; understands electric machines, rotating machinery, turbine engines; makes repairs; will go anywhere; temperate and industrious. Apply by letter only. FRED W. SAMONS, 1783 Queen City av., Cincinnati, O.

POSITION wanted with advertising firm where ability, reliability and a good record count; 10 years' experience with a leading Chicago newspaper. WILLIAM OLIVER, JR., 486 Fleming pl., Chicago.

POSITION wanted as salesman by married man (30); can give best of references; good education; address, W. HIGGINS, 1044 Lawrence av., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED with future, small city preferred, as salesman, accountant, cashier, manager; can take charge; store desired; references. JOHN P. KENDRICK, 3240 Rhodes av., Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as foreman of bakery manufacturing house; best of references; perfect knowledge of business and highest grade of executive ability. LOUIS WEITZ, 241 Prospect av., Cleveland, O.

SALESMAN, grocery specialty, would represent manufacturer selling retailer and jobber; middle or eastern states; salary and commission; best of references. EDWARD W. STANTON, 117 N. Wacker dr., Cooks, N. Y.

TEACHING (tutoring) or any afternoon or evening employment, in Cincinnati or vicinity, wanted by college student; 2 years' experience; excellent references. SAMUEL I. LIPSHITZ, Cincinnati Law School, Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG MAN, married, with executive ability, experience as cashier, bookkeeper, office manager, first-class references, desires permanent position. GEORGE W. WEBER, 100 Woodlawn av., Chicago.

YOUNG MAN of several years' selling experience, city or road, desires situation, permanent, first-class references. G. MERKHOFF, 4002 Catherine av., Norwood, O.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPANION or tutor, graduate of Northwestern University, desires position can teach oratory, etc.; best references. MRS. M. B. MEAN, 1128 High st., Logansport, Ind.

COMPETENT YOUNG LADY wishes care of children in absence of parents, any hours from 8 to 4 daily, and Friday and Saturday evenings. MISS BERTHA BELL, 1137 E. 78th st., Cleveland, O.; Bell phone E 2507-L.

GERMAN LADY (middle-aged), some knowledge of French, desires position as governess or traveling companion; conscientious; A-1 references. MISS MARGARITE KOEYERBERG, 3400 Monroe av., Chicago; tel. Hyde Park 5472.

HOUSEKEEPING POSITION wanted with woman with 7-year-old child; good cook; references. MRS. HAZEL, 4728 Park av., Chicago, Ill.

NORMAL SCHOOL GRADUATE who has taught domestic science desires position; references. J. H. BROWN, 1023 Caledonia st., La Crosse, Wis.

POSITION wanted by university woman with broad journalistic experience and advanced advertising ideas, preparation of publicity matter, circulars, booklets, catalogues, etc. Address, K. NEAR, 615 Kimball av., Chicago; phone Midway 7979.

SITUATION wanted by competent, experienced young woman as cashier or checker in restaurant or hotel; best of references. AGNES L. STUMPE, 3005 Salena st., St. Louis.

SITUATION wanted by experienced young lady as stenographer; can give good references. MABEL PASS, 2351 Rockwell st., Chicago. Phone Humboldt 5708.

SITUATION wanted as seamstress or milliner; 10 years' experience; good references. O. A. YOUNG, 4022 Vincennes av., Chicago. Phone Drexel 1400.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady with 6 years' experience desires permanent position at once; good references. ANN C. PETERSON, 4729 Hammett pl., St. Louis, Mo.

TEACHER of painting in oils, water colors and Chinese ink, office work desired. MISS MAUD DUTTON, 6223 Kimball av., Chicago.

TYPIST, thorough and experienced, will do all kinds of office work desired. Address, H. H. HUMPHREY, 1023 Humboldt, Chicago.

CENTRAL STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Employment on Pacific or Atlantic coast as responsible stenographer; an excellent typewriter and with ability and tact. MISS ANNA LEE OWEN, 3500 Harrison st., Kansas City.

WANTED—Position as middle-aged lady as court demonstrator or any position of trust; references exchanged. MRS. WILLIAM G. GROOT, 831 High st., Logansport, Ind.

YOUNG WOMAN, experienced as attendant-companion to elderly lady, wishes similar position; capable of taking charge of home assistant with social duties, or travel; best references. ANNA R. JOHNSON, 1110 S. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago.

WESTERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

FARMER wanted; a clean young man, single or married, to work on farm, 2 years for term of years. G. H. FIE, No. 5, Cullman, Ala.

REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every town, both men and women, no capital required; good salary; write for particulars. FRANK PATNE, TYPEWRITER CO., Rosedale Station, Kansas City, Mo.

WANTED—First-class broom makers; power or klicker machines; steady work. F. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 1000 W. 11th St., South A. St., Ft. Smith, Ark.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER (20) wants morning office work; wishes afternoon hours for home work; references. HERMAN SISK, 828 West Evans av., Denver, Colo.

EXPERIENCED TEAMSTER AND CIOREMAN—Middle-aged man desires permanent position on ranch with home for bright boy (10). J. T. JENSON, 514 E. Princeton st., Spokane, Wash.

FARM FOREMAN (40, married) desired position; long experience in farming of every kind. E. E. MORSE, 311 N. Thompson st., Enid, Okla., W. O. 31.

YOUNG MAN (married), well educated, a thorough business man, twelve years' experience in bank, two years in furniture store; desires position as cashier or bookkeeper; or will take charge of a furniture business; prefers to locate in the West. PATRICK, Alamosa, Colo.

SOUTHERN STATES

HELP WANTED—MALE

WANTED—By agricultural publication for southern California territory, good ad. writing man. H. L. EDWARDS, 103 Chicago, Wash. D. C.

WATRESSES (white) wanted in high class boarding house. MRS. C. D. HERIN, 116 9th st., Miami, Fla.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

A LEADING southern insurance agent, experienced, desires to become connected with a good insurance company; young, energetic, well educated; references. J. E. GRANGE College, La Grange, Ga.

A NO. 1 HAND SAW FILER wants position; best of reference; hardwood a specialty; references. FRED SHENK, 130 Columbia st., Helena, Mont.

ENGINEER and electrician desires position as chief engineer; is familiar with electrical and mechanical work; references. CHARLES KING, 227 Grant, Youngstown, O.

ENGINEER, civil, mining and municipal engineer, married with family, 14 years' experience, desires position; temperate and very industrious. E. B. LENTZ, 312 N. 24th st., Birmingham, Ala.

FARMER—Northern young man (30), single, thoroughly experienced and reliable, desires working management of farm for retired resident farmer; references. ERNEST D. WEBER, Zellwood, Fla.

FARM WORK or any work in country wanted by

REAL ESTATE NEWS

TO INSTALL A BLOCK SYSTEM
 BANY, N. Y.—The public service commission has been advised by the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railway that compliance with its recommendation will place 40 miles of its Rochester division under the manual block system. The company recently installed automatic block signals over 52½ miles in this division.

jail. Many troops are embarking the
Yucatan Ida

drill grounds, the Minnesota, North
ota, Virginia and South Carolina
e the first squad to drop anchor in
roads. These will be joined by the

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS FORWARDED OVERLAND DAILY			
Mails for—	Conveyed by		Mails closes at
and the Philippines.....	Steamship—	Via—	Boston F. O.
.....	U. S. Transport	San Fran.	Oct. 31, 6 p.m.
.....	Sierra	San Fran.	Oct. 31, 6 p.m.
Japan and Korea.....	Montague	Vancouver	Oct. 6

..... Aorangi San Fran., Nov. 2, 6 p
..... Ventura San Fran., Nov. 14, 6 p

..... San Fran. Nov. 14, 6 p.m.
 ing must be dropped in receptacles
 at Shanghai or Japanese parcels post

a instead of Japan.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

POLITICS A VITAL FACTOR IN STOCK TRADING JUST NOW

More Favorable News From Abroad Overcast by Nearness of Presidential Election in United States

VERY IRREGULAR

Stocks were dull and irregular during the early transactions today. The New York market opened fractionally above last night's closing and almost immediately afterward eased off. Atlantic Coast Line was a strong feature.

The more encouraging news from abroad did not seem to have much influence on prices as the bull traders had hoped for. Politics at home was more of a factor. At least, this subject is now engrossing the attention of traders to a very large extent, and is causing no small amount of uneasiness in the market.

The local market has closely followed the lead of New York lately. China was a strong feature in both New York and Boston this morning. Granby also showed an inclination early to advance but later sold off.

Reading opened in New York at 170 1/2, in advance of 1/2 over last night's closing price, and after receding to 169 1/2 rose to 171 before midday. There were rather large transactions in Steel. It opened up 1/2 at 75 1/2 and sold fractionally above 76 before midday.

Atlantic Coast Line opened up a point at 139 1/2 and improved further. Great Northern preferred and Canadian Pacific improved well. Amalgamated Copper was up 1/2 at the opening at 83 1/2 and advanced a point further during the first half of the session. American Smelting improved nearly a point.

On the local exchange gains of a point or more were made by various issues before midday. These included Butte & Superior, North Butte, Superior Copper, Wolverine, Osceola, Allouez and Utah Consolidated.

The Allis Chalmers issues were active and strong in the early afternoon. The New York market generally was quiet and price changes were unimportant. On the local exchange the afternoon trading was dull and quotations were firm.

LONDON: The final dealings continued quiet. The advance by the Bank of France in its minimum rate of discount today had a chilling effect upon sentiment. The action of the institution was interpreted as meaning that the demand for gold from the United States and Germany via London on Paris would not be entertained pending the clearing up of the Balkan situation.

In the American group hesitation was manifested.

Stability was noted in the foreign group, and the tone of mining shares was hard. Rio Tinto up 1/2 net at 73 1/2.

Domestic issues closed steady, but a shade below the best.

Continental bourses steady. There will be no session of the Paris bourse tomorrow.

THE LONDON MARKET—CLOSE.

Advance	Decline
Anacosta.....42 1/2	
Canadian Pacific.....31 1/2	
St. Paul.....108 1/2	
Erie.....31 1/2	
do 1st pf.....31 1/2	
Illinois Central.....127 1/2	
Louisville & Nashville.....107 1/2	
New York Central.....124 1/2	
Pennsylvania.....114 1/2	
Reading.....107 1/2	
Southern Pacific.....109 1/2	
Union Pacific.....109 1/2	
United States Steel.....114 1/2	

*Decline. †Ex-dividend.

MEAT PACKING IN ARGENTINA

WASHINGTON—Consular report says the British legation at Buenos Aires reports that a well-known Chicago firm which purchased 140 hectares (about 360 acres) of land at Zarate on the river Parana de las Palmas, in Argentina will now erect a meat-freezing establishment. Permission has been granted for free importation of machinery required.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Friday rain; light variable winds, becoming easterly by Friday and increasing.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; Friday rain, moderate easterly winds.

A rough of low pressure extending from Texas northward to Missouri is producing unsettled weather with rain or snow between the Rocky mountains and the Mississippi river. This disturbance will probably move eastward and reach this section Friday afternoon or night. An area of high pressure central over Montana is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures in the northwest.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

S. a. m.47.12 noon53
Average temperature yesterday, 58.11-12.

IN OTHER CITIES

New York.....70 Portland, Me.....70
Buffalo.....48 Albany.....62
Santucket.....64 Pittsburgh.....60
Nantucket.....78 Chicago.....46
Washington.....78 Denver.....46
Philadelphia.....74 Des Moines.....46
Jacksonville.....78 St. Louis.....40
Kansas City.....52 St. Paul.....54
San Francisco.....64

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises.....6:17 High water.....
Sun sets.....4:20 2:35 a.m., 2:58 p.m.
Length of day.....10:22

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Open	High	Low	Last
Adams Express.....175	175	175	175
Allis-Chalmers 2d.....2 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2	3
Allis-Chalmers 1st.....8 1/4	9 1/4	8 1/4	9
Amalgamated.....83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Am Beet Sugar.....68	68	68	68
Am Can.....41 1/4	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 1/2
Am Car Fndry.....121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Citrus.....59 1/4	59 1/4	59	59
Am Cities.....37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Am Cotton Oil.....57 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am L & L.....6	6	6	6
Am Ice.....20	20	20	20
Am Lined Oil.....15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Am Leather.....41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am Smelting.....82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Am Steel Fndry.....42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Am T & T.....142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Am Writing P. F.....34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Am Woolen.....27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Anacosta.....42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
At Coast Line.....139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Balt & Ohio.....105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Beth Steel.....46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
B R T.....89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Butterick.....32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Cal Petroleum.....66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
Can Pac.....262 1/2	262 1/2	261 1/2	261 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Ches & Ohio.....32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Chl & W. St.....19 1/4	19 1/4	19	19
Chl & W. St.....36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Chl M & St.....109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Chl N & W.....139	139	139	139
Chino.....45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Con Coal.....143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4	143 1/4
Con Prod.....83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Del & Hudson.....169	169	169	169
Denver.....20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Denver.....37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
D S & A.....9	9	9	9
Erie.....34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Erie 1st pf.....51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
Erie 2d pf.....44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Gen Electric.....180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2
Gen Motor.....78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Goldfield.....2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield.....72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Goldfield Co. pf.....107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Gr Nor.....137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2	137 1/2
Gr Nor.....44 1/4	44 1/4	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ill Central.....128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Inspiration.....19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met.....20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Inter-Met.....64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2
Int Marine.....19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Int Paper.....15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Int Paper.....58 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Kan City.....27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex.....27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex.....62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Lake Erie & West.....14	14	14	14
Lehigh Valley.....173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2	173 1/2
L W B Co.....43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
L & N.....157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Manhattan.....132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
Miami.....26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Mex Petroleum.....86 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
M St P & S Ste.....140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4	140 1/4
Mo Pacific.....42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Neva Co.....21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Nat Biscuit.....130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2	130 1/2
Nat'l Lead.....63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
N Y Central.....114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
Norfolk & Western.....83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Norfolk Southern.....47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Pacific T & T.....50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Pennsylvania.....113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal.....93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pressed Steel Car.....100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Quincy.....4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Ray Con.....1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Reading.....171 1/2	171 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Reading 2d pf.....96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Republic Steel.....31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Republic Steel.....23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Rock Island.....25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Rock Island.....49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Seaboard A L.....20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Seaboard A L.....48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Sears Roebuck.....207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2	207 1/2
Southern Pacific.....109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Southern Ry.....29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry.....60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
St L & S.....23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
St L Southwest n pf.....78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Studebaker.....43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Tennesse Copper.....41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4	41 1/4
Third Ave.....37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Toledo Rys & L.....5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
U S Car Iron Pipe.....20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Union Bag & P.....12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Union Pacific.....169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Union Pacific.....88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.....66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2
U S Express.....70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
U S Rubber.....51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2
U S Rubber 1st pf.....107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
U S Steel.....75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Utah.....62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Wahash pf.....14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Western Union.....78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Westinghouse.....82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
West Maryland.....53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2	53 1/2
W L & E.....9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Woolworth.....113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2

*Ex-dividend.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

September—The following are the earnings of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m.:

Gross operating revenue.....	\$9,048,411	\$850,629
Operating expenses.....	4,049,346	379,077
Operating income.....	4,999,065	471,552
Expenses and taxes.....	4,812,538	391,048
Net operating revenue.....	4,286,527	256,504
Operating expenses.....	4,049,088	379,077
Operating income.....	12,732,805	502,444
Taxes.....	11,483,182	109,677
Net operating revenue.....	13,806,078	612,121
Net operating revenue.....	11,420,534	1,169,285
SOUTHERN PACIFIC		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$12,719,892	\$1,106,948
Operating expenses.....	7,332,992	750,908
Operating income.....	464,008	356,040
Expenses and taxes.....	403,088	329,653
Net operating revenue.....	4,022,833	286,287
Operating expenses.....	3,929,471	3,038,861
Operating income.....	21,600,619	845,630
Expenses and taxes.....	21,016,857	1,838,808
Net operating revenue.....	13,012,631	1,979,006
Operating expenses.....	12,806,078	1,169,285
Operating income.....	3,077,553	809,721
Third week Oct.....	807,100	
From July 1.....	1,235,187	37,228
NORTH PACIFIC RAILWAY		
September.....		
Operating revenue.....	\$8,776,765	Increase
Operating expenses.....	3,803,876	\$750,560
Operating income.....	2,972,889	575,249
Expenses and taxes.....	2,972,889	193,207
Net operating revenue.....	46,700	193,207
Operating expenses.....	2,292,000	184,504
Operating income.....	2,292,000	5,585
Operating income.....	2,633,107	184,504
From July 1.....	18,562,670	1,797,771
Operating expenses.....	11,238,800	1,375,231
Operating income.....	7,323,870	422,520
Expenses and taxes.....	7,323,870	15,154
Net operating revenue.....	7,430,989	417,366
Operating expenses.....	918,000	79,755
Operating income.....	1,851,388	337,611
ROCK ISLAND LINES		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$8,238,015	\$406,419
Operating expenses.....	1,837,003	28,570
Operating income.....	1,549,012	377,849
From July 1.....	18,070,284	1,905,438
Operating revenue.....	5,494,410	1,045,438
Operating income.....	4,776,438	988,102
NATIONAL RAILWAYS OF MEXICO		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$5,422,607	\$133,300
Operating expenses.....	2,254,910	108,867
Operating income.....	15,969,202	303,502
Operating income.....	5,711,150	1,454,694
MAINE CENTRAL R. R. CO.		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$74,992	\$82,132
Operating expenses.....	400,984	16,811
Operating income.....	32,593	3,518
Operating income.....	1,549,012	377,849
Operating revenue.....	1,035,547	77,001
Operating expenses.....	176,493	39,917
Operating income.....	13,128	3,932
Operating income.....	351,161	13,262
Operating income.....	13,128	3,932
Operating income.....	689,616	2,326
Operating income.....	346,231	9,377
Operating income.....	23,467	6,316
Operating income.....	21,765	3,490
Operating income.....	347,933	8,552
Operating income.....	347,933	8,552
Operating income.....	42,807	1,586
Operating income.....	3,088,784	176,510
CHESAPEAKE & OHIO		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$2,932,450	\$817,928
Operating expenses.....	1,549,012	377,849
Operating income.....	974,531	134,127
Operating income.....	8,948,703	261,624
Operating income.....	5,870,918	178,140
Operating income.....	3,088,784	176,510
MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS		
September.....		
Gross operating revenue.....	\$296,469	\$205,000
Operating expenses.....	298,508	101,921
Operating income.....	298,508	101,921
Operating income.....	2,487,937	409,386
Operating income.....	727,347	238,805
Operating income.....	2,487,937	409,386

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO. STARTS NEW FISCAL YEAR WELL

Net Earnings for First Quarter 100 Per Cent Greater Than for Corresponding Period in Previous Year—Subject to Wide Fluctuations

American Hide & Leather has started its fiscal year with an increase of 100 per cent in net earnings for the first quarter over the first quarter of the previous year. In the first quarter of last year fixed charges were just earned and this year they were earned twice over. The September quarter of 1912 was not as large as the June quarter, but outside of that it was the largest since quarterly earnings have been reported.

The statement just issued was prepared on the same basis of accounting as the annual statement of last fiscal year and finished leather was taken at the same prices which are below those prevailing. If the higher range of values continues, the increased profits will be kept in succeeding statements.

The net earnings, surplus after charges and working capital by quarters since earnings have been reported quarterly, have been as follows:

	Net	Surplus	Wk. cap.
Sept. 30, 1910	\$1,910	\$1,053,463	\$8,316,720
Dec. 31, 1910	2,481,138	82,761	8,903,281
Mar. 31, 1911	2,19,819	14,444	8,502,276
June 30, 1911	2,250,458	82,063	8,789,591
Sept. 30, 1911	1,167,029	1,654	8,000,873
Dec. 31, 1911	2,066,025	90,650	8,730,025
Mar. 31, 1912	1,179,734	14,379	8,450,653
June 30, 1912	4,254,961	260,419	8,854,369
Sept. 30, 1912	531,700	160,525	9,026,581

A comparison of these quarters is strong evidence in support of the statement of the officials of American Hide & Leather that the leather business is subject to wide fluctuations and that the effect of such fluctuation is naturally more pronounced in quarterly statements than those covering a more extended period.

For the 12 months to Sept. 30, 1912, the earnings were \$1,102,383 against net earnings of \$1,027,713 for the fiscal year ended June 30. The balance after charges applicable to deferred dividends for the fiscal year was \$367,162 or 2.93 per cent on the preferred stock and the surplus for dividends for the 12 months to Sept. 30 was \$331,825 or 4.24 per cent on the preferred stock.

The working capital is at the highest point since the end of the fiscal year 1900.

PHILADELPHIA MONEY MARKET

PHILADELPHIA—While Oct. 1 disturbances were passed without raising nominal quotations for call loans in Philadelphia, the escape was a narrow one, and some leading banks favored an advance. It is questionable whether the Nov. 1 test will not be even more severe. The disbursement strain will be the same as last month, at \$2,225,000, while demand for crop-moving purposes is greater. The cotton movement has been somewhat late this year, and demand for funds to finance purchases of cotton by mills, which should have been under way before this time, is only about beginning. Meanwhile the movement of other crops continues at the maximum rate of which railroads are capable.

Many of the local banks are loaned up, as they have been for weeks. Commercial paper is practically on a 6 per cent basis. Brokers' loans are not large. The call rate is quoted at 5 per cent, which means 5 per cent on running accounts. New money on call is not easy to obtain on any terms, save on unimpeachable collateral combined with influential connections.

RESULT OF BANK CONSOLIDATION

President William A. Gaston of the National Shawmut Bank has had figures prepared setting forth the actual amount of business and number of accounts which the Shawmut has been able to retain in the recent transfer of the business of the Eliot National Bank to that institution.

Against statements which have been made alleging a very heavy transfer of Eliot accounts to institutions other than the Shawmut, President Gaston says: "I have had the actual figures examined, and find that today the National Shawmut has secured 97.14 per cent in volume of the business of the Eliot National, and 99.83 per cent of the total number of accounts."

Expressed in tabular form the percentages are: Volume of deposits retained, 97.14 per cent; number of accounts retained, 99.83 per cent."

DREADNOUGHT IS LAUNCHED

NEW YORK—The super-dreadnought New York, greatest of the world's sea fighters, was launched on Wednesday at the Brooklyn navy yard in the presence of 40,000 persons, including President Taft and the secretary of the navy, Miss Elsie Calder, daughter of Congressman William M. Calder of Brooklyn, christened the ship.

President Taft sat with Secretary Meyer, Governor Dix, Rear Admiral Osterhaus and others on a platform just off the starboard bow of the dreadnought. There were no speeches, but a marine band played martial music.

TWO PETROLEUM COMPANIES AND THEIR HOLDINGS

Mexican Concern Earning at Rate of About 9 Per Cent on Common—California Company Earns 7 Per Cent

DIVIDEND OUTLOOK

NEW YORK—The two oil producing companies, California Petroleum Company and Mexican Petroleum Company, whose securities were listed on the New York Stock Exchange this fall, have a total authorized capitalization of \$85,000,000, of which \$73,500,000 has been issued.

The following table shows the manner in which this stock is divided:

	Cal Petrol Co	Mex Petrol Co
Authorized	\$17,500,000	\$12,000,000
Issued	12,500,000	9,000,000
Total issued	25,500,000	48,000,000

Including \$4,000,000 set aside for bond conversion.

Outstanding bonded indebtedness of the two companies and their subsidiaries is as follows: California Petroleum Company 6 per cent bonds, \$3,604,200; Mexican Petroleum Company 6 per cent bonds, \$2,913,200, including \$1,300,000 Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., first lien and refunding sinking fund bonds.

Both corporations are holding companies, Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., owning 95 per cent of capital stock of Mexican Petroleum Company of California, and the entire capital stock, except directors' shares, of Huasteca Petroleum Company, Tamaulipas Petroleum Company and Tuxtep Petroleum Company. Operating companies own or control about 600,000 acres, or nearly 100 square miles, 75 per cent being held in fee and remainder under long-time leases.

Values of these properties have been placed at \$73,000,000 by Dr. L. C. White, state geologist of West Virginia. Developments have been made as follows: 26 completed oil wells with a capacity of from 60,000 to 70,000 barrels a day, 15 kilometers of railroad line, 212 kilometers of 8-inch pipe line with a capacity of 80,000 barrels of oil a day, about 1000 acres of terminal property at Tampico harbor, steel tanks and storage reservoirs with a capacity of 5,750,000 barrels and an additional storage capacity of 2,016,000 barrels, ordered or completed, power plants and refineries and four tank buildings with a capacity of about 220,000 barrels of oil.

Earnings have been as follows, before interest and depreciation, but after deducting proportion of earnings applicable to stock not owned by the holding company: 1911, \$2,648,544; 1910, \$1,607,487; 1909, \$794,591; 1908, \$853,748; 1907, \$757,384.

Mexican Petroleum Company, Ltd., is now earning at the rate of about 9 per cent per annum on the common stock, and indications for much larger earnings next year are excellent. The common will probably be placed upon a 6 per cent basis in the first quarter of 1912.

California Petroleum Company owns stocks of the following companies as indicated below:

	Owned by Cal	Owned by Mex
Am Pet Co com.	\$12,498,000	\$8,974,750
Am Pet 6% pf.	2,065,000	\$1,075,720
Am Oil Co.	18,303,500	\$1,945,040
Am Oil Co 6% bds	2,460,100	—
due 1930	2,460,100	—
A Pet 6% bds due '29	2,460,100	—

These securities and \$3,400,158 cash were acquired in exchange for \$11,992,024 preferred stock and \$15,511,081 common stock of California Petroleum Corporation, the latter now being represented by voting trust certificates.

As indicated above, California Petroleum Corporation for its present outstanding stock, acquired 80 per cent of the stocks of American Petroleum Company and American Oilfields Company and will acquire \$1,000,000 of the \$2,640,100 outstanding 6 per cent bonds of American Oilfields Company. The companies in which the holding company has an 80 per cent interest have land holdings of about 18,000 acres, of which over 3000 acres are proved lands. There are prospects for proving up a substantial portion of the remaining 15,000 acres. These companies have 103 producing oil wells with an average production of 15,400 barrels a day. Mr. Arnold, consulting geologist, places a valuation on the properties in excess of \$25,000,000 and estimates they contain 250,000,000 barrels of oil.

Earnings for year ended Dec. 31, 1911, after interest and provision for bond sinking funds were \$1,943,000 and for seven months ended with July, 1912, \$1,236,000, indicating a balance of 7 per cent on the common for the current year. The common stock is expected to go shortly upon a 4 per cent basis.

RAIL PURCHASES

NEW YORK—Wheeling & Lake Erie has bought 5000 tons of rails for next year, while Great Northern and Northern Pacific have placed supplementary orders for 5000 tons of rails each. Canadian Pacific, unable to obtain rails from United States mills for the delivery expected, is now endeavoring to place a contract for 30,000 tons at higher prices abroad. Plans of Australian government call for purchase of 150,000 tons of steel rails, and there is reason to expect that this business will come to the United States.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY LIGHT & POWER IS LISTED IN BOSTON

There has just been admitted to the Boston stock exchange the preferred and common shares of the Cumberland County Power & Light Co. This company is a New England public service corporation controlling the entire street railway, electric lighting and power business in Portland, Me., and operating an electric railway system connecting with the most important nearby cities.

There is outstanding \$2,300,000 6 per cent preferred, of which \$1,500,000 has now been listed and \$2,700,000 common, of which \$2,600,100 has been admitted to the Boston board.

The company has three power plants located on the Saco and Presumpscott rivers within 25 miles of Portland. The combined capacity of its water and steam power plants is 29,282 horsepower. The company also owns practically the entire stock of the Lewiston, Augusta & Waterville street railway, which controls interurban lines extending from Bath to Brunswick, Lewiston and Auburn, and from Lewiston through Sabattus to Gardiner, Hallowell, Augusta and Waterville and also the local lines operating in the above communities except in Waterville. The company also controls by 99-year lease the Portland Railroad Company, operating the entire street railway system in Portland and interurban lines, extending from Portland to suburban points.

Directors include, among others, Charles O. Bancroft, Charles F. Libby, Fred E. Richards, Harry Butler, A. G. Rogers, Ammi Whitney, Walter G. Davis and William M. Bradley, all of Portland.

For the 12 months to Aug. 31 the income account of the company was as follows: Gross, \$2,094,314; operating expenses, \$1,149,687; net, \$944,627; sinking funds and fixed charges, \$769,239; balance, \$175,387.

THE DROP IN BANK DEPOSITS

Considerable surprise has been expressed over the current showing of the Boston clearing house banks, which indicated a drop last week in gross deposits of over \$16,550,000, a sum greater by far than previous loss reported by the banks since the panic. On the face of things the explanation for the decline would be that the out-of-town banks had been drawing down heavily their Boston balances.

But the fact of the matter is that the recent bank merger accounts for this unusual change. On Friday the Shawmut took over the Eliot Bank and its statement to the clearing house reports the Eliot deposits for only two days, the Eliot at the same time dropping out of the clearing house list. Four days' average deposits of the Eliot are therefore omitted from the calculation and as these have been in the neighborhood of \$10,000,000, it is obvious their omission accounts for the discrepancy. There will probably be a material rebound next week in deposits with the inclusion of a full week's statement of the Eliot.

The deposits of the largest Boston banks are nevertheless running considerably under last week as is usually the case when corporation balances begin to run low before the Nov. 1 payments.

IMPROVEMENT IN TEXTILES

Turner, Tucker & Co. in their November investment circular, say: "The New England cotton mills are beginning to show an improvement in revenue returns, which is in strong contrast with the conditions that have existed for several years past. This betterment is clearly brought out in the latest financial statements of the Sagamore Manufacturing Company and the Union Cotton Manufacturing Company."

The yearly income and dividend payments of each of these are interestingly summarized as below: Sagamore Manufacturing Company, for year ending Oct. 1, net income, approximately \$262,825, or \$21.90 per share; dividends paid, \$72,000, or 6 per cent. Union Cotton Manufacturing Company, for year ending Oct. 1, net income, approximately \$214,264, or \$17.85 per share; dividends paid \$72,000, or 6 per cent.

EQUIPMENT BUYING

NEW YORK—Harriman lines have ordered 2000 refrigerator cars. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton has ordered 2000 general service cars. Denver, Northwestern & Pacific has bought 500 gondolas and St. Louis, Rocky Mountain & Pacific 500 stock cars. Spokane & Inland Empire has ordered 300 box cars. Car orders in October totaled 42,000, the highest monthly record for such contracts.

ELECTRIC BONDS LISTED

The receipts of the General Electric Company 5 per cent gold debenture bonds due Sept. 1, 1932, first installment \$350 and accrued interest per \$1000 bond paid, have been admitted for quotation on the unlisted sheet of the Boston stock exchange.

DISCOUNT RATE UNCHANGED

LONDON—The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remained unchanged at 5 per cent today.

STEEL RAIL MILLS ARE BUSY WITH BIG VOLUME OF ORDERS

Consumers of Finished Products Look Far Into the Future—New Structural Work This Month Heavy

PIG IRON ACTIVE

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: The extent to which buyers are contracting for deliveries beyond the period of crowded operation which all the mills see ahead of them is not easy to measure. In some lines new contracting is less; in those involving material for railroads and railroad equipment companies it is well sustained.

Some rail mills are now sold up to June and while rollings for spring track laying are out of the question with the leading mills, rail orders keep up in large volume. The St. Paul has just bought 75,000 tons, the Southern electric railway of Texas, 12,000 tons; the M. & T., 16,000 tons, and the San Antonio, Uvalde & Gulf, 9000 tons. An important export order is 30,000 tons for the Canadian Northern.

Car orders closed in the past week amount to fully 5000, while active inquiries for 12,000 are pending and car companies count up 24,000 more on which bids are about to be asked. The fact that on 2200 cars for the Lackawanna railroad deliveries are not wanted until August, 1913, illustrates the forehanded efforts of some buyers to get in line, and the length of time crowded conditions are expected to last.

A significant transaction in its bearing on the maintenance of present prices is the order just placed by an important buyer for all its requirements of tin plates, hoops and plates for 1913, on today's contract prices. A number of buyers have placed orders calling for deliveries in the third quarter.

In some of the lighter forms of finished steel consumers are not looking so far forward, and it is obvious that in general the scale of contract renewal, when expirations come Dec. 31, cannot be as liberal as at the very low prices of November and December, 1912. Much depends on the amount of the advances meanwhile. In wire products, for example, they have been moderate—\$4 a ton in wire nails; in sheets there is the other extreme, or from \$10 to \$12.

The October total of new structural work is exceeding expectations. The Great Northern and the Northern Pacific have just given the American Bridge Company 9000 tons of bridge work and the Burlington has placed a good-sized bridge contract. In New York a 23,000-ton subway contract has been practically closed.

The scarcity of material for early shipment is more acute in plates and bars. For the former 1.60c, Pittsburgh, is as low as the average buyer can do, and from \$1 to \$3 higher has been paid. At the same time it has happened that under special conditions a quick shipment order has been put through at 1.45c, or 1.50c. The oversold condition of bar mills has been pushing up the price of prompt shipment and at the same time new demand has been unexpectedly heavy. Sales of hard steel bars for reinforcing have been very large. For prompt shipment soft steel bars have sold at 1.60c, Pittsburgh, and higher. Contract bar iron has advanced to 1.55c, with prompt shipments \$2 a ton higher.

The semi-finished steel situation promises so early relief; billet and sheet bar production will not be measurably increased by new open-hearth construction before April. For Bessemer sheet bars for first quarter one seller has favored a \$20 Pittsburgh basis, but the question is still open. Sales of open-hearth billets at Central Western mill have been made at \$28 for soft steel up to \$35 for forging billets.

In steel making pig iron the market has been more active. Four lots of Bessemer iron, altogether 40,000 to 50,000 tons, have been sold at \$17 at Valley furnace. One steel company is in the market for 10,000 tons of basic for this year and for 15,000 to 20,000 tons a month in the first quarter, and sales of 7500 to 8000 tons have been made at \$16.25 at furnace.

SHORTAGE OF CANADIAN BEEF

TORONTO—The advent of the wheat farmer has gradually forced out the cattle rancher until there are scarcely half a dozen large ranches left," said Superintendent Brown of western branches of Canadian Bank of Commerce, upon his return from a western trip. "The supply of beef cattle in the prairie provinces has now been depleted to a point where there are not sufficient animals for our own requirements and February or March next will witness Australia and New Zealand cattle being unloaded at the Vancouver wharves for the western packing houses."

CHILDS INCREASES CAPITAL

NEW YORK—At a special meeting of the stockholders of the Childs Company it was voted to increase the preferred capital stock from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000.

NET PROFITS OF AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS VARY LITTLE

Last Fiscal Period a Normal One for the Company, Returns Being a Little More Than the Ten-Year Average—Increased Sales Expected This Year

American Type Founders had a normal year in the period which closed with August. Its net profits for the last decade, leaving out of consideration 1906 and 1907, which were unusually good on account of the San Francisco fire, and 1908, which was unusually poor on account of the panic, have averaged \$330,000 a year. Its net profits in 1911 were \$331,803 and in 1912 they were \$333,531.

In four years there has been a difference of only \$27,000 in net profits.

The net divisible income of the company since the issue of preferred stock in 1902, the surplus for the common in each year, and the percent earned on the \$4,000,000 outstanding have been as follows:

Year end	Net profits	Rate for common	Earnings on com.
Aug. 31, 1902	\$301,527	7.53%	7.10%
1903	337,387	8.43%	7.10%
1904	346,949	8.67%	7.10%
1905	329,514	8.24%	7.10%
1906	445,913	11.15%	7.05%
1907	401,043	10.03%	8.01%
1908	277,982	6.95%	6.45%
1909	308,738	7.72%	6.17%
1910	325,082	8.13%	6.28%
1911	331,803	8.27%	6.29%
1912	333,531	8.34%	6.31%

Dividends of 4 per cent a year have been paid over this period in one year of which the dividend was not earned. For the first six years of the period the average surplus for the common stock was 6 1/2 per cent a year and for the last four years a little over 4 per cent, the amount of the dividend.

The original capitalization of American Type Founders was \$4,000,000 preferred and \$5,000,000 common, but this was found to be too large and was scaled down to \$4,000,000 common stock in 1895. In January, 1912, in order to provide for extensions of the business, an issue of \$2,000,000 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock was authorized and \$1,000,000 sold, the remaining being issued in March, 1903.

In 1895, when the original capitalization was scaled down, an issue of \$1,000,000 6 per cent 30-year debenture bonds was authorized and sold. Sinking fund provisions reduced this debt to \$800,000 in 1909, when they were retired by a new issue of \$2,000,000 debenture bonds, of which \$1,200,000 were offered to stockholders, accompanied by a 2 per cent scrip dividend on the com-

CAR SHORTAGE REPORTED ACUTE

CLEVELAND—Local shippers report the shortage of cars has reached such an acute stage that several of the big railroads have placed an embargo on their cars to keep them in their lines. The coal market is reported in such condition that the first heavy buying will tend to force prices upward. Practically all of the big railroads are reported to be facing a coal shortage, with less than a week's supply of coal on hand. It is said the present car shortage is the worst ever, with the exception of that of 1904, and the 1904 shortage promises to be surpassed before the situation improves.

C. E. Poole, general manager of J. K. Dimmick & Co., wholesale coal dealers, states that the mines from which his company is getting coal are receiving only 35 to 60 per cent of the number of cars to which they are entitled. Mr. Poole also states that he has received information that the New York Central lines have refused to permit any of their cars to go over the Kanawha or Coal & Coke railroads, two West Virginia roads, because of the extreme shortage of cars. C. R. Wright, assistant coal and ore agent of the Baltimore & Ohio, admits that his company is issuing orders to permit none of its cars to leave the road in order to protect its shippers. The shortage, Mr. Wright says, is acute, and there is no relief in sight.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine remains quiet in the continued absence of important demand and quotations are unchanged at 42 1/2c ex-yard.

Rosin—Consumers want are light, and the market remains quiet, with only a limited routine movement, and the general undertone is easy, with a further revision of quotations. The New York Commercial quotes: Common, \$6.50; Gen Sam E, \$6.60; graded E, \$6.65; D, \$6.70; E, \$6.75; F, \$6.80; G, \$6.80; H, \$6.85; I, \$6.90; K, \$7.35; N, \$8.20; WG, \$8.80; WW, \$9.

Tar and Pitch—Jobbing parcels continue in moderate demand with quotations steady at \$5.75 for tar and \$4.42 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 38 1/2c. Sales 286, receipts 387, exports 425, stock 29,772. Rosin firm. Sales 2319, receipts 2473, exports 2459, stock 106,703. Prices: WW \$8.50, WG \$8.25, N \$7.60, H \$7.70, M \$6.95, K \$6.40, I \$6.32, D \$6.35, E \$6.20, G \$6.25, F \$6.20, B \$6.10, A \$6.17.

WILMINGTON—Rosin quiet; good \$5.95. Spirits quiet, machine 38c. Tar quiet at \$2.30; turpentine, hard \$3.25, soft \$4.25, virgin \$4.25.

LIVERPOOL

Turpentine spirits 81s 9d. Rosin, common 16s 3d.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 30s. Rosin, American standard quiet at 16s 3d. Rosin, American fine quiet at 21s.

mon stock applicable up to 8 per cent on the subscription to bonds at par. The issue has now been reduced to \$1,850,000, which is the only bonded indebtedness of the company.

From 1902 to 1905 earnings showed but little fluctuation, it being the period when the company was effecting a consolidation of many of the separate plants and the earnings of the year 1905 were somewhat affected by a strike. The next two years were the banner years of the company's history. Then followed the panic and 11 of the 12 months covered by the annual report of 1908 were months of unusual business depression. During 1909 trade was good, but price cutting was more severe than usual, eating into net earnings to a considerable extent. Since that time the volume of business has been larger, owing to lower prices brought about by competition, but the net profits as has been shown have not fluctuated much.

In May, 1911, American Type Founders took over its chief competitor, Barnhart Bros. & Spindler of Chicago, which brought together the largest type foundry concerns in the United States and the benefits which American Type Founders will derive through the ownership of the \$1,000,000 common stock of the reorganized company in a few years should be considerable, besides eliminating an aggressive competitor.

The company's increased sales during the last three months and the abundant harvest of the country, as well as the increased demand, indicate that the current fiscal year will show substantially increased sales. All sections of the country have already shown an increase except the southern and Pacific coast states and business there is steadily improving, with every indication of soon reaching normal volume.

Current assets exceeded current liabilities on Aug. 21 by \$2,730,000, a decrease of \$70,000 from a year before and the smallest working capital since 1908 when it was \$2,500,000. The bonded debt outstanding is \$1,850,000, so that there is a margin of working capital of 35 per cent above the par value of the outstanding bonds.

COTTON CROP OF YEAR'S VIEW

NEW YORK—Some prominent cotton oil people are talking 15,000,000 bales as the current crop. Consequently they look for a considerable reduction in prices from the present level of about 11 cents to which the market has advanced.

Last year the difference between running sales and quantity available for mill supply in the whole crop was 704,000 bales including linters. The year before the difference was 539,000 bales and in 1909 it was 398,000 bales. This includes what was regarded as non-spinning cotton, showing that the large crop of 1911 had the largest quantity by more than 100,000 bales in three years. The current season's crop has been of quicker growth than usual and is probably a good deal more uniform than the average crop.

Quality of cotton in this season's growth is a factor in its favor. Last season the proportion of low-grade was excessive. In a contract involving 1000 bales, bought on a given basis less than 100 were found to be of the standard. This season, however, quality is high enough to add \$2 a bale to the year's crop of between 14,000,000 and 15,000,000 bales. The spinning value of the current season's yield may be estimated at 10 per cent better than last year's crop, taken as a whole.

EXPRESS COMPANY ANNUAL REPORT

The income account of the American Express Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, compares as follows:

	1912	1911
Gross from oper.	\$4,714,874	\$4,681,196

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

FRANCE IS TESTING
TELEPHONE SYSTEMS
SEEKING EFFICIENCY

Invention of an American Engineer Is Being Tried on Large Scale and May Be Put in Paris Exchanges

M. CHAUMET BUSY

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—The glaring inefficiency of the French telephone system, not only in Paris, where it is perhaps the worst in the world, but also in the other large cities of France, has recently seriously occupied the attention of M. Chaumet, the under-secretary of state of posts and telegraphs, as well as of the administration generally.

As the result of extensive investigations made by French experts in the telephone service, M. Chaumet has visited Antwerp to inspect a semi-automatic central exchange installed with the system invented by the American engineer, MacBerty, and the French authorities have definitely decided to install the same at Marseilles and Angers by way of experiment.

On his return to Paris the minister stated that the semi-automatic system strongly appealed to him since it would necessitate no change to the subscriber himself in the method of using the telephone. He would act just as he always had with the ordinary system of central exchanges, viz. remove the receiver, ask the operator for the number required and would then be connected direct with the subscriber at the other end without recourse to any intermediate exchange or operator. The new system would, however, enable one operator to handle 500 calls with less trouble than was required under the old system by a more than average operator to handle from 130 to 150.

The new central exchange would, M. Chaumet said, mean an enormous economy in the number of the staff which would be reduced by at least three-quarters. It would also reduce the cost of the subscriber by at least 60 francs a year.

At Angers a central station was to be fitted up with an equipment of 1400 lines, which would shortly be increased to 3000, and would, it was expected, be in full working order during next year.

At Marseilles a new central station was to be installed with 7500 lines, which would be capable of being increased to 20,000 when required.

Should these experiments prove as satisfactory as they anticipated, they would not hesitate to install the same system in the new exchanges in Paris. The minister added that so as to avoid giving

HERR VON KIDERLEN
WAECHTER BELIEVES
WAR WILL BE SHORT

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany—Herr von Kiderlen Waechter, the Prussian foreign secretary, made a particularly gratifying speech at the banquet given in honor of the delegates of the international exhibition congress in the large hall of the bourse. He declared it as his firm conviction that the war in the Balkans would not spread, and he had every confidence that it would not be of long duration.

He congratulated the delegates on their pacific work, which he assured them could be continued without any disturbance or obstacle. The course of the market continues sound, which is a good sign.

WORN COLORS OF KING'S OWN
SCOTTISH BORDERERS PRIZED

(Special to the Monitor)

EDINBURGH, Scotland—To the colors of the many famous Scottish regiments which hang on the walls of St. Giles cathedral were added recently the old colors of the second battalion of the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

To this regiment is attached the unique privilege of marching through the streets of the Scottish capital with fixed bayonets. This token of distinction was bestowed on the regiment in the year of its formation by the Earl of Leven, 1689, for its gallantry at the Pass of Killiecrankie when the red coats under Mackay joined battle with "Black John of the Battles," Bonnie Dundee.

The ceremony at St. Giles was attended by the lord provost and members of the corporation, with sword-bearers and halberdiers. Gen. Sir Bruce Hamilton, commanding the Scottish district, was also present. The officers representing the battalion included Colonel Stephenson, Major Haig, Lieutenant

ing a monopoly to any one firm for the construction of these new machines, they had made an arrangement with the company which controlled the MacBerty patents whereby all French manufacturers would have the right to manufacture the MacBerty machines for France.

At Nice the telephone department was, he said, making experiments with the Strowger automatic telephone system which was now in full working order there, while at Orleans experiments were being made with another system so that they were well ahead in the direction of progress and could not, M. Chaumet affirmed, be accused of allowing this important matter to slide.

DEFENSE BILL IN
NEW ZEALAND HAS
PENALTY CLAUSE

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—During the discussion on the defense bill in the House of Representatives Sir Joseph Ward again raised the objections he has previously made to the clause stipulating that defaulters shall be imprisoned.

Referring to Sir Joseph Ward's arguments, Mr. Allen, minister of defense, expressed the hope that such a penalty would never be exercised. He maintained, however, that the clause should be embodied in the bill in order that the authorities should be enabled to deal with extreme cases if necessary. An amendment was proposed reducing the age limit from 25 to 21, but was rejected.

WIRELESS DEPOT IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—A wireless station was opened here recently by Lord Islington. After the opening ceremony the first message was despatched to Lord Denman, the governor-general of Australia.

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Sir David Burnett was presented to his lordship by the recorder, who mentioned that Sir David had entered the city council in 1888, had been elected alderman in 1902 and had served as sheriff in 1908.

Viscount Haldane replied that the presence of the lord mayor, and all those who accompanied him, was illustrative of the close connection between the crown, the city of London and the great office which Sir David was about to occupy. That office and the hospitality which was dispensed in its name was the means of keeping the nation in touch with the great men and high dignitaries, visitors to England from foreign countries.

With regard to Sir David himself, the lord chancellor had the sovereign's command to communicate to Sir David his majesty's approval of the choice which the city had made.

The lord chancellor then shook hands with the lord mayor elect, and the ceremony closed with the passing round of the loving cup.

DELHI WIRES WILL BE UNDERGROUND

(Special to the Monitor)

DELHI, India—The favorable conditions which have prevailed of late have allowed of the rapid prosecution of the works designed to provide the government of India with suitable temporary accommodation, and the government telephone system will soon be in full working order.

The total length of wiring will run to as much as 1700 miles, but only 90 miles of this will be carried on posts, as it is desired to disfigure the new city as little as possible with overhead wires. The remainder of the wiring will be carried in 12½ miles of underground cables, the latter in some cases containing as many as 306 conductors.

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(Special to the Monitor)

ABERDEEN, Scotland—The Dee conservators are promoting, in conjunction with representatives of other interested authorities, the improvement of the Dee estuary. J. P. Jones of Holywell, a representative of the council of the Dee conservancy board, said that the object was to cut straight across from Connah's quay to the mouth of the river. The undertaking, he remarked, would enhance considerably the property of the county. The estimated cost was £75,000, and of this sum £45,000 was practically assured, leaving £30,000 to be obtained voluntarily.

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A special correspondent of the Morning Post interviewed Mr. Carter and states that he is still deeply interested in everything connected with the navy. His father, Admiral John Carter, was born in 1785, and in those days, the interviewer points out, boys were taken young for the royal navy, and it was on the 14th of January, 1798, that John Carter "first trod the deck of his majesty's ship Brilliant, 28 guns, commanded by Captain Blackwood." It appears that in July of the same year he "smelt powder in an action at Tenerife when the Brilliant, by superior skill in seamanship and gunnery, defeated two large French frigates." Between 1799 and 1802 he was present as a midshipman and

AUSTRALIAN STATES
NOT IN AGREEMENT
ON GIVING UP RIGHTS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—A conference was held in Melbourne recently between the premiers and other representatives of the ministries of Victoria and South Australia.

The conference discussed the proposals for the surrender of state powers for the commonwealth adopted at the premiers' conference in Melbourne early in the year, at which South Australia was not represented. On that occasion it was decided on the votes of the representatives of Victoria, Queensland and Tasmania, as against those of New South Wales and Western Australia, that legislation should be introduced by the states to confer upon the commonwealth certain specific powers.

The opposition of the Labor ministers of New South Wales and Western Australia to the scheme was due to the fact that the proposals did not go far enough to meet their wishes. The South Australian ministers could not agree altogether with these proposals, with the result that the conference was adjourned without any agreement being arrived at.

VOTING REFORM
URGED IN BELGIUM

(Special to the Monitor)

BRUSSELS, Belgium—The demand for franchise reform, including the abolition of plural voting and the institution of universal suffrage, is being urged in Belgium. It was recommended at a meeting of the Socialist party, held some time ago, that, in the event of the demand being refused by the government, a general stoppage of work should take place. It is considered that these drastic measures have been so strenuously advocated that even should the government accept an electoral reform scheme, there may be some difficulty in preventing the general stoppage of work decided upon.

TIMES BOOK CLUB
VOLUMES ON SALE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual sale of books at the Times Book Club there are about 600,000 surplus volumes offered for sale at greatly reduced prices. They cover every variety of subject. A catalogue of over 200 pages helps the buyer to choose.

A special feature of the sale is the number of "sets of volumes" offered at greatly reduced prices. Chief among them is the Times Book Club edition of Shakespeare. It is expected that before the sale is closed the whole edition of 8000 sets will be disposed of.

ANNUAL JERSEY DINNER HELD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The seventeenth annual Jersey dinner was held at the Hotel Cecil. The Jersey Society in London are mostly natives of Jersey who reside in England, though many members are representatives of English branches of old Jersey families. Professor Firth, Regius professor of history at Oxford, replying to the toast of "Our Seventeenth Century Ancestors," reviewed the life of Sir George Carteret, the Royalist Governor of Jersey during the English civil war, whose descendants were represented at the dinner.

OLDHAM SUFFRAGISTS MARCH

(Special to the Monitor)

OLDHAM, Lancashire—A big demonstration was held in Oldham in support of woman suffrage. A procession marched through the town, Mrs. Councillor Lees, former mayor of Oldham, receiving a hearty welcome from men, women and children along the route. Mr. Barton, M. P., senior member for Oldham, spoke, and Lord Emmott, late member, sent a telegram of good wishes.

TASMANIAN REVENUE GROWING

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The collections of the consolidated revenue for the month of August last amounted to £83,061 as against £81,278 for the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate revenue for the first two months ending Aug. 31 of the financial year amounted to £172,997 as against £162,082 for the corresponding period of last year.

KAISER RECEIVES CHANCELLOR

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—The imperial chancellor had an audience with the Emperor at Hlubersstock recently. The visit is supposed to have had relation to the intention of the government to put the expropriation law into force by which the passing of land in the Polish provinces of Prussia out of Polish into German hands is facilitated.

NIGERIAN AREA TO BE SURVEYED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to an announcement made by the colonial office, preparations are being made for a systematic survey of the tin mining area in northern Nigeria. Until this survey is well advanced no more exclusive licenses to prospect will be issued and no more mining leases will be granted except in certain specific instances.

BOARD OF ARBITRATION AND SLIDING SCALE
CALLED SATISFACTORY IN IRON INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The industrial council which was adjourned in July last resumed its sitting recently with Sir Thomas Ratcliffe-Elis in the chair, Sir George Askwith, the industrial commissioner, not having returned from his tour of inquiry into industrial conditions in Canada and the United States.

Evidence was given by Mr. Thackeray, representing the Iron Masters Association, of the relations existing between masters and men in the Yorkshire, Durham and Northumberland iron firms, most of which formed part of the association. The men employed belonging to a number of unions, but in dealing with them agreements were made with the Iron Workers Federation, to which the majority of the men belonged.

The two principal ways of dealing with disputes or difficulties was an arbitration board which was formed in 1899, and a sliding scale for the fixing of wages which was established in 1889 and which varied as the selling price rose and fell. In the few cases in which

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difficulties have arisen in settling matters with the men's unions, an arbitration decision had been carried out in every instance. If the standing committee appointed failed to arrive at an agreement, the question was referred to a referee. Mr. Thackeray had nothing but praise to give of the way in which this method worked. The fact that some firms were outside the agreement made no difference.

Effective organization between masters and men was the way to insure the carrying out of agreements. In reply to a question put by Sir Charles Macara, Mr. Thackeray said that there had been only one strike on the wages question since 1870, and that was due to an influx of men who had not understood the operation of the sliding scale agreements.

Evidence of the same nature was given by Mr. Hawdon of Middlesbrough, representing the Cleveland Ironmasters Association to which 17 out of 20 firms engaged in the making of pig iron in the northeast of England belonged.

Mr. Hawdon said that in 1897 the slid-

ing scale method had been agreed upon, and that before the permanent scale had been fixed the manufacturers had negotiated with their men as to the rate of wages. The men had fixed no minimum wage, and there was no maximum wage.

All questions of dispute were referred to a standing committee on which masters and men were equally represented. An eight-hour working day had been mutually agreed to. Only two or three strikes of short duration had occurred during the last 20 years, and the members of the association could not improve on the present method.

Scobey Smith of the Tees Wharf Owners Association, Middlesbrough, said the wharf owners had no complaint to make of the way in which the men or their unions kept the agreements made. They had been as a rule very loyal, and no difficulties had been experienced in the carrying out of agreements on either side.

CRETAN DEPUTIES CHEERED
ON ENTERING GREEK CHAMBER

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)

ATHENS, Greece—When the last session of the Greek Chamber opened the Cretan deputies attended and were welcomed with cheers. The speech made by the premier, M. Venezelos, was listened to with the utmost attention. He spoke at length on the situation in the Balkans, referring to the Balkan alliance, the position of Crete, and the prospects of the struggle. M. Venezelos declared that they were grateful for the intervention of the great powers.

He said also that since Turkey had made promises in the past only to break them, and as the vilayets law of 1880 was not of a sufficiently far-reaching nature, the Balkan states had felt compelled to address themselves directly to

LINES IN SOUTH
AUSTRALIA AID
TO AGRICULTURE

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The agricultural development which has followed on the extension of railways into new country has entirely justified the vigorous policy of construction adopted in South Australia during the last five years. An instance of this is afforded by the results following the working of the line to Pinnaroo, which in 1910-11 paid 9 per cent on the capital invested, while, in addition, the amount yielded by land rates in the district to recoup capital totaled £152,451, or more than the railway cost.

There remain millions of acres of fertile land in good rainfall districts in the state which only require railway facilities to be profitably occupied. The policy of the government is to push on with railway construction as speedily as possible; and in this connection some interesting particulars were recently given by the chief secretary, Hon. J. G. Rice, M. L. C.

Replying to a question in the legislative council, the minister stated that the railways now under construction totaled 289½ miles; those authorized but not begun, 73½ miles; and recommended by royal commissions, but not yet authorized, 400 miles.

MORE QUEENSLAND
LAND IS OPENED UP

(Special to the Monitor)

BRISBANE, Q. Aus.—The government has decided to open to selection a further area of 225,000 acres, cut into 110 portions. These include agricultural selections in the Brisbane, Dalby, Bundaberg and Nanango districts, and grazing selections in the Cloncurry and Thargomindah districts. The government is also giving notice to resume for pastoral settlement 820,920 acres in various pastoral holdings.

BRITISH INSURANCE ACT LOOKED ON
AS AN ESSENTIAL OF CIVILIZATION

Mr. Lloyd-George Pins Faith on Day When All Classes Will Recognize Value of Measure Now in Disfavor

JOURNALISTS HEAR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd-George was the guest at a dinner given by the National Union of Journalists which under the insurance act has become an approved society with over 2000 members.

Those present included Sir Edward Russell, Sir Harold Harnsworth, T. P. O'Connor, M. P., and others. Lord Northcliffe, J. L. Garvin, J. A. Spender and the Hon. Harry Lawson, M. P., were among those who wrote explaining their inability to be present.

As appears to be usual on such occasions, Mr. Lloyd-George was twice interrupted by those in favor of woman suffrage in his attempt to commence his speech. Mr. Lloyd-George spoke in reply to the toast of the imperial Parliament, proposed by J. O'Donovan.

Referring to the letter received from Lord Northcliffe, he said that he also had dabbled in journalism in his early days and he explained one thing that had struck him very much, namely, that he gradually began to discover the "portentousness of quite commonplace events." That experience, he said, had given him a good deal of sympathy with journalists in search of copy ever since, even if he happened to be the victim of that copy.

The utmost interest was taken in Mr. Lloyd-George's reference to the insurance act, which he said was working smoothly. He explained that the actuarial calculation was that 12,000,000 stamps on an average would be fixed every week on cards in this country. There had, he said, as a matter of fact been 12,000,400 stamps fixed every week since the act was passed.

With regard to opponents of the measure, there was a farmers' association in one of the leading counties of England that subscribed £2000 for passive resist-

ance. One of the insurance act inspectors was asked to address them, which he did, explaining the act to them and meeting their difficulties, with the result that at the close of the meeting the farmers decided to form a society of rural workers and the guarantors of the passive resistance fund were the first to come in and form an association.

It had, Mr. Lloyd-George stated, been a difficult task and in many respects not a very pleasant one to get through this act. "I never labored under the delusion," he said, "that an act of Parlia-

ment that would take 4d. a week out of the pockets of 14,000,000 of people regularly and something like £1 up to £10,000 a year out of the pockets of others, whatever its purpose, would immediately be popular. I knew that it would not be, but I felt confident from the experience of the continent and from the knowledge of what would ensue in the years to come, that once it started working, once the people realized the need for it, all classes of the community would eventually regard it as an essential part of our civilization."



Mr. Lloyd-George, in center, as guest at dinner of National Union of Journalists

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THE HOME FORUM

INTELLIGENT READING OF PICTURES

MANY a man thinks that he does not enjoy looking at pictures, wonders why others are so pleased by them, cavils inwardly if not outwardly over the artist's affirmation that something great and beautiful is being uttered there to those that can perceive it. But most of us may do well to consider how little time we have given to preparing ourselves to read this language of color and line, relations of mass, of perspective and balance, proportion and harmony. These things are not the mere jargon of artists. They have all as real a meaning as the laws of language, without which men were unable to speak to intelligible words. Men could not understand one another in speech if all did not recognize common laws of expression in sound. They do not understand a speech which they have not taken the trouble to learn. Then let us not turn away from the silent painting before us and affirm that it is void of meaning just because we cannot read the language.

Paint and canvas are symbols as truly as the vocabularies of speech or their written symbols are; they need to be translated into thought just as surely as words must be. We cannot read them by a casual glance any more than we could read a foreign tongue in that way. If we study a page of an unknown language even without a dictionary, little by little, we may find printed signs that are like something in our own language, and it is said that persons have learned Latin in this way—just by pouring over a Latin book, without aid of grammar or dictionary. So if we pore over pictures faithfully we shall discover little by

little things that relate themselves to our former experience of beauty and in time we shall understand what the artist is trying to tell us.

Here no doubt is why pictures that at first glance most faithfully reproduce natural objects are most attractive to the untrained in art. But art for the initiated is something very much more than a photographic reproduction of objects in the natural world about us. The artist who paints a landscape is talking to us about it. He is saying: "See the balance, harmony, rhythm, the relation of the mass of this tree to the hills in the distance. How charming the brighter colors are set forth against the duller shades; what a curve of beauty the river makes or how austere and grand is the line of the cliff." And he sets these things before us in such a way that we look at the landscape with new eyes and see what we had not observed before. Surely it is a very narrow ambition to find in a painted picture only what we have ourselves already

seen! Here is why great portrait painting is by many painters considered the height of artistic achievement: because it is really an interpretation of individuality. The painter sees in his subject more than the camera can reproduce, and he gets something of this into his picture by his command of his graphic language. It is as if one who knows and loves the person painted had told you about him in words. Would you not know more of him than your own chance meeting had declared to you? So the portrait painter tells more of his original than the casual beholder of the outward personality discerns.

Each to All

Who lives pure life, and doeth righteous deed,
And walks straight paths—however others stray,
This is the better way.
No drop but serves the slowly lifting tide,
No dew but has an errand to some flower,
No smallest star but sheds some helpful ray,
And man by man, each giving to all the rest,
Makes the firm bulwark of the country's power:
There is no better way.
—Susan Coolidge.

There is no wealth like unto knowledge, for thieves cannot steal it.—Burmese proverb.

Love

Love is watchful, and, sleeping, slumbereth not. Though scathed, it is not tired; though pressed, it is not straitened; though alarmed, it is not confounded; but as a lively flame and burning torch, it forces its way upward and securely passeth through all.—Thomas a Kempis.

ECONOMIES AND AMENITY IN BUSINESS

READERS will perhaps note with some amusement the discussion going on in the New York papers over the recent propaganda of yet more brevity and crisp disregard of old-fashioned courtesies in business letters. It appears by any rough estimate that the introduction and close of business letters, even the brief "Dear Sir" and "Very truly yours" consumes an amazing amount of time and ticking on the part of the typewriter. Like the introduction of reformed spelling the deletion of the amenities from business correspondence

is aimed at as saving an enormous amount of time! And nowadays time is money!

There are apparently plenty of people, however, even in the busiest city of busy America, to take a stand for the remaining shreds of the old time ceremoniousness which still cling to American business correspondence. English business letters are considerably more formal in this point than American and of course the continental people of Europe declare themselves in letters that seem to the Anglo-Saxon to show an abject state of devotion to patrons. Their polite assurances would seem exaggerated even in the most intimate letters. And as for social correspondence the brusque "Miss Mary Green" on an American letter must seem to your true Italian almost an affront, for he sends his note superscribed, "A la gentilissima Signorina Lucy Gray," much to the Anglo-Saxon girl's embarrassment. For who would like to be called the nicest girl in the world on the outside of a letter, where all may read? One should perhaps modify the statement by saying that this salutation is more likely to appear on a letter sent by hand.

The conveniences of the post are now dominating even polite correspondence everywhere. Time was when even in New York it was held bad taste to send society cards of any sort by mail. In the circles of the very leisurely, that is the people who have more time than they really know what to do with, it still seems very grand to drive about in one's car and leave name cards in token of having called and to send the limousine and footman to deliver invitations or at very least hire messenger boys to carry them. There is a story to the effect that a messenger engaged to carry the cards for a large party in New York lost or destroyed them and on the evening of the ball the hostess's halls were cheerless, indeed. The incident forwarded the conquest of society on the part of the mail service.

But returning to the curt courtesies of the business world it is noted that somebody writing in that symposium says that while it may be as well to retain the extremely economical expressions of consideration and esteem which

American business men still include in letters, it would be a saving and a reasonable retrenchment to cut off the words Messrs., Mr. and the like, on the outside of the envelope. Of course this is done occasionally now, but business and professional men of standing fear to risk the good will of a client or patron by addressing him straight from the shoulder as John Smith. And as for sending a letter to a lady without the prefixed Mrs. or Miss—well, like remaining seated in a street car when a woman is standing, your gentleman by habit or tradition can't quite bring himself to do it—yet!

BE ASHAMED TO CATCH YOURSELF IDLE.

—Benjamin Franklin.

Telephone's Efficiency

It is the efficiency of the telephone that makes it irresistible to a great people whose passion is to "get results"—the insistence with which the communication is given and the clear loudness of the telephone's voice in reply to yours; phenomena utterly unknown in Europe, says Arnold Bennett in "Your United States." Were I to inhabit the United States, I too, should become a victim of the telephone habit, as it is practised in its most advanced form in suburban communities. It has happened to me to sit in a drawing room, where people gathered round the telephone as Europeans gather round a fire, and to hear immediately after the ejaculation of a number into the telephone a sharp ring from outside through the open window and then to hear in answer to the question, "What are you going to wear tonight?" two absolutely simultaneous replies, one loudly from the telephone across the room and the other fainter from a charming human voice across the garden: "I don't know. What are you?" Such may be the pleasing secondary effect of telephoning to the lady next door on a warm afternoon.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Boys Photograph White Quail

Boys, whose love for outdoor life and wild animals had been cultivated by the Y. M. C. A. in a special course of study during the past few months, have discovered a lost species of quail through their remarkable work with kodaks.

In an excursion to Pinon mesa in Colorado two of the boys accomplished a wonderful feat in photography, when they succeeded in taking the picture of two pure white birds. They developed the picture and sent it to an eastern museum, where the birds were identified as members of mountain quail which had long been thought to have disappeared. The birds change to brown in the summer.

The young naturalists are continuing their work with the kodak and have organized a society to discourage the use of firearms among boys and young men.—Detroit Free Press.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Encounter.

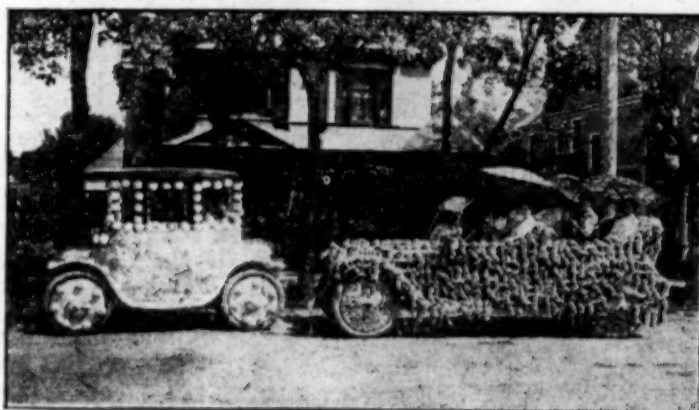
Building Bird Palaces

Throughout the winter months many a boy, especially those taking manual training in our city schools, can find infinite pleasure in building bird houses. Where one's garden is sufficiently large, he may set up an actual house for the birds, much as they do in San Diego and up as far north as St. Helena in California. Shrubs, even small trees, are enmeshed with wire netting built to form a close. At its one end there is a little house, the inside given over to perches and wee cubbies for nesting. —Our Dumb Animals.

Today's Puzzle

ENIGMATICAL BOTANY
The hue of a baby's dimpled chin.
What farmers plant potatoes in.
What single men must keep in place.
A part of everybody's face.
What Boopel lost one summer's day.
What holds the taffy—look! I say;
What pretty Cinderella wore.
What designates the hour of four.
A dandified and silly fop.
Regret when 'tis too late to stop.

ABORIGINE AND AUTOMOBILE



MOTOR CARS THAT LED INDIANS IN COLORADO SPRINGS PARADE

How well the various types of the automobile lend themselves to the floral festivities that are of increasing popularity in the United States, is illustrated in this picture. Decorated motor cars headed the procession which celebrated the annual return of certain Indians to the former meeting ground of the race near Colorado Springs, Col. Such a display leading the remaining representatives of the original dwellers in the land at this revival of some of the aboriginal customs is indeed significant to thoughtful beholders.

Birds Quick to Make Friends

NATURE lovers throughout Canada and the United States have been agreeably surprised, this past summer, at the wonderful number and variety of birds, coming right into the heart of the settlements—among the suburban residences, that is—and seeming to have not the least fear of their old enemy, man. In Cincinnati, in a single morning, we remarked a bluebird—a songster rare in that part of the country, a redbird, a beautiful red-headed woodpecker with a bit of scarlet on his white body, any number of purple grackles, and several crows. Yellowbirds were nesting here, leading one to believe them escaped canaries; and of robins and thrushes, and, of course, the sparrows, the numbers were infinite. All this has come about largely through the movement to help the birds.—Our Dumb Animals.

Big Heating Proposal

The proposal has often been made, as a mere matter of theory, to change the climate of North America by digging a new outlet for the gulf stream; it was plausibly presented many years ago in the Atlantic Monthly by the late Professor Shaler of Harvard. But it is now brought forward in apparent seriousness by the New York engineer, Carroll Livingston Riker, who says that for less than the cost of the Panama canal the Arctic can be thawed out and the earth shifted a trifle on its pole with consequences to climatic conditions not easily calculable.

His plan, as outlined in a little book recently issued, is to build a jetty 200 miles long extending eastward from Cape Race across the Grand Banks, and turn aside the cold stream from the Arctic into the deep water of the mid-Atlantic, where it would pass underneath the warm surface of the gulf stream, with which it now conflicts in the shallows east of Newfoundland. But a jetty only 30 miles long, he holds, would suffice to modify the climate from Newfoundland to Hatteras, doing away with the severest winter weather and bringing an early spring. The cost of this he estimates at \$100,000,000, which is much less than the cost of the Panama canal.

Pierre Loti

The recent visit to this country of Pierre Loti, in order to attend the New York rehearsals of his play, "The Daughter of Heaven," has directed a good deal of attention to the work of this remarkable man. As the chief figure in a literary school which has influenced writers throughout the world, and as one of the most brilliant authors of the last half century, Pierre Loti has justly become famous wherever the French language is known.

It is rather as a master of descriptive writing than as an exponent of the emotional life that Loti is best known outside of his own country, says the Bellman. In this field he is unsurpassed. He is a master of the art of impressionistic description: like an impressionistic painter he records with marvelous exactness the effect produced on him by strange forms, colors, and sounds. His superb mastery of the technique of language, his sense of the delicate distinctions between almost synonymous words, his power of writing prose as musical as lyric verse, all these have enabled him to accomplish the almost impossible task of writing beautiful pictures. It is as the leader in this new descriptive school, represented among us notably by Lafcadio Hearn, that Loti is most significant.

Example

Thy great example left behind
Shall still extend to man thy care,
Disclose the surest path to fame,
And nobly point the social aim,
To save, to pity and to spare.
—Warwick.

OUTLINE OF THE "ILIAD"

Short studies in Greek literature

THE "Iliad" of Homer deals with only one episode of the Trojan war, though it includes many and varied digressions. This main theme in it is known as "The Wrath of Achilles." Paris, we remember, had carried Helen off to Troy. Menelaus, her husband, is brother of Agamemnon (Atreides), one of the greatest of the Greek tribal kings. Agamemnon summons the other Greek leaders to join him in besieging Troy. Achilles is the most beautiful and brave of the allied Greeks. He is invulnerable, all save his heel. Nestor is the greatest of the Greek kings, according to Homer, because he is as wise as he is valiant. Indeed throughout the "Iliad" this praise of one who is as great in council as in battle is iterated and shows that the ideal of wisdom obtained among the Greeks long before Paul noted it of them. Nestor is statesman as well as general and is Agamemnon's chief adviser.

Agamemnon heads the expedition and Achilles is restive under his leadership. He disputes with Agamemnon over the division of the prizes of war. Here the Homeric insight is early declared in the "Iliad." Achilles' patriotism does not equal his pride and he retires to sulk in his tent while his comrades are in the field. Many of the Greeks side with him and opposition to Agamemnon is stirred by his act. But when at last Achilles sees that the Greeks realize their need of the great Achilles he sallies gloriously forth. The incident which brings him to this is the victory of Hector, the great Trojan, over Patroclus,

friend of Achilles. Achilles then proceeds to vanquish Hector, the flower of the Trojan arms. Hector is the son of Priam, King of Troy, and brother of Paris. Troy was on the north shore of Asia Minor.

The story of the wooden horse at the siege of Troy is told by Virgil in the "Aeneid," which shows Aeneas, one of the Trojan heroes, founding the city of Rome. Homer's "Odyssey" tells the homeward journey of Ulysses, one of the Greeks, after the fall of Troy. Ulysses is called "the wily," and again types the intelligence which made the supremacy of the Greek heroes.

The story of the so-called gods and goddesses in the Homeric legend is very intricate. They are always intriguing among themselves to bring about this or that victory for some of humanity whom they favor for one reason or another, and are seen variously influencing human deeds. The chief of them were supposed to live on Mt. Olympus. Zeus or Jupiter was the head, with Hera (Juno) his consort. In the famous "Judgment of Paris," Hera and Pallas Athene (goddess of wisdom) and Venus (Aphrodite in Greek) disputed the prize of the golden apple. Paris awarded it to Venus, the goddess of beauty. Therefore Venus favored Paris and protected Troy for his sake, and Pallas and Hera helped the Greeks. It may be remarked that the Greek and Roman names of these legendary personages are used interchangeably, though the Greek and Roman cults of each so-called divinity differed in various ways.

LOVE AND DUTY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOVE is akin to duty." In these words there is expressed a thought on which the teachings of Christian Science lay constant emphasis. Students of Christian Science are finding that if they are honestly applying what they understand of eternal Truth in their daily lives, the terms love and duty must eventually become synonymous in their thoughts. The word duty, coming to us through the French devoirs, to owe, has acquired the meaning of something we ought to do, though finding the doing of it rather unpleasant than otherwise. But St. Paul, when he said, "Owe no man anything but to love one another," gave us an unequivocal statement of what our duty (or owing) toward each other is.

These words teach us that whatever it is right for us to do must be done happily and lovingly, even though it may seem to interfere with our personal desires. We learn that the glad surrender of individual wishes to the guidance of divine Love is the only way of really and practically doing our duty. There is no grudging service in God's kingdom, and we must learn to obey our highest sense of right without one backward look, one secret regret, one qualm of self-pity; with such absolute honesty of thought and purpose that we can see only the spiritual demand and go straight forward, rejoicing in the peace that obedience to this demand brings. Every honest effort to obey St. Paul's command will help to keep our thoughts at such an altitude that each duty of everyday life will become simply an expression of inexhaustible Love.

On page 9 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says: "If selfishness has given place to kindness, we shall regard our neighbor unselfishly . . . but we shall never meet this great duty simply by asking that it may be done. There is a cross to be taken up before we can enjoy the fruition of our hope and faith." This cross is the denial of material self-hood, entailing a constant and radical scrutiny and analysis of the fundamental motives underlying our thoughts, words and deeds.

Through Christian Science mortals learn to analyze their motives without

morbidity and with the definite purpose of choosing the right and rejecting the wrong. In Isaiah we read: "Judgment also will I lay to the line, and righteousness to the plummet; and the hail [of Truth] shall sweep away the refuge of lies [material sense], and the waters [of purity] shall overflow the hiding place [of sin]." Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341): "First purify thought, then put thought into words, and words into deeds." Both of these citations emphasize the necessity for carefully testing every thought before it takes form in speech or action, and in no case is this more essential than when we are doing what is considered to be an unwelcome duty.

We shall find that consistent efforts in this direction bring an abundant reward in the increasing ease and pleasure with which we are able to perform hitherto uncongenial tasks. Any one who has experienced a duty or a kindness, and felt a sense of effort on the part of the doer will recognize the difference between a kind action done in this way and one done with the spontaneous happiness and grace of a genuinely loving heart. It is not so much what we do, as how we do it that matters. The love that prompts a kindness or duty and rejoices in the doing of it, gives that deed the only power it possesses.

There is another point of view from which it may be helpful to look at this question. When our duty is done from a stern sense of right, but with a certain martyr-like feeling of virtue, we make it difficult for those to whom we owe duty to feel a true sense of gratitude. In thus putting a stumbling block, as it were, in the way of their feeling and expressing what is right and natural, may we not be incurring the severe censure pronounced by our Master on those who should "offend one of these little ones?"

"Like threads of silver seen through crystal beads
Let Love through good deeds show."

The poet here shows the insistent demand for the expression of love for God and man on the part of humanity, which has come down to us through Moses and the prophets, through Christ Jesus the

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STUDENT VISITORS TO STATES

STATISTICS compiled by the United States bureau of education show that there were 4856 foreigners enrolled as regular students in the universities and colleges of the United States during the school year 1911-12. Summer students brought the total up to 5227. These figures do not include the number of students in preparatory schools. Of this number, 3983 were undergraduates, 249 were graduates of American colleges taking graduate work, and 624 were graduates of foreign colleges engaged in graduate work, says a United States consular report.

Canada leads in the number of students pursuing courses in the United States with 898, and the West Indies rank second with 698. China and Japan together send more students to the United States than the entire continent of Europe, China sending 549 and Japan 415, while 251 came from the United Kingdom, 143 from Germany, 120 from Russia and Finland, 90 from Turkey in Europe, and 313 from the rest of Europe.

The colleges and universities of the United States also draw considerable numbers from the other countries of the

East, India and Ceylon sending 148, Chosen (Korea) 21, Persia 17, the Philippines 123, Turkey in Asia 73, other Asiatic countries 24, Hawaii 105, Australia 103, and New Zealand 26. Brazil sent the largest number of students from South America, 76, Argentina sent 51, Peru 28, Colombia 28, Chile 19, and the other South American countries 72. Mexico follows Japan in the number of students sent, with 294. All of Central America contributed 84 students to the total. Africa was represented by 26 from Egypt and 53 from South Africa.

Thank God for rest, where none molest,
And none can make afraid;
For Peace that sits as Plenty's guest
Beneath the homestead's shade.
Oh, favors, every year made new!
Oh, gifts, with rain and sunshine sent!
The bounty overruns our due,
The fulness shames our discontent.
—John Greenleaf Whittier.

If I am walking in the very eye of heaven and feeling it on me where I go, there is no question for me of human dignity.—Meredith.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, October 31, 1912

After the Balkan Struggle

MR. LLOYD-GEORGE, speaking recently of the situation in the near east, declared that whatever the outcome of the struggle, then on the verge of bursting out, the cause of freedom and good government was bound to receive an impetus. It must be admitted that the price is a sufficiently heavy one. No one unacquainted with the Balkan nationalities can have any conception what the struggle will be like. In the battle with the Turk, there is little likelihood that quarter will be given or asked for. When the chariot drawn by the red, black and pale horses has rolled over the plains and through the mountains, many will be left crying, "A measure of wheat for a penny, and three measures of barley for a penny."

Nobody need imagine that the Balkan states have been hurried into this adventure in a moment of passion and emotion. For an entire generation they have been patiently and persistently preparing for this day. It is not the least likely that they have underrated the difficulties, or that they have not calculated the cost. The men who carried the Gravitz redoubt know the quality of the Turk as a fighting man. The man who, a quarter of a century ago, saw the Bashi-bazouks at work in Bulgaria, know what they may expect if the cry of "sauve qui peut" should ever go up from their ranks. They are out because they believe the moment has come when they can rescue the Serbs and Bulgars of Old Servia and Macedonia from the servitude they themselves groaned under a generation ago, and which the selfish aims of the great powers have caused them to ignore.

There is not the remotest doubt that, if the great powers had seriously desired the better government of Macedonia, they could have achieved it long ago. A well governed Macedonia, peaceful and prosperous, would, however, have offered no outlet to the ambitions of Austria and Russia. Italy had always one eye upon Albania. Germany was more concerned in standing well with Abdul Hamid or the Young Turks, so as to obtain concessions in Asia Minor and elsewhere, and actually fashioned for the Porte the arm which drove the Greeks in rout across the plains of Thessaly, and with which the Balkan states have to reckon today. France never forgets "the ally," or fails to weigh her treaty engagements. The United Kingdom remembers she is the greatest Muhammadan power in the world, and fixes one eye uneasily on the millions of India, and the other on the Dardanelles. When the present struggle is over, there will be another congress of Berlin. If the Turk is victorious, he will not be allowed to enjoy his victory. If the Balkan states succeed, they have been warned they will not be allowed to alter the map of Europe. Is it quite certain, however, that the great powers will apply the same self-denying ordinance to themselves? As for Macedonia, the nominal cause of all the trouble, the great powers acting together in good faith, could have brought about her renaissance without a war. "Les grandes puissances" they certainly are, when their own interests are at stake; "les grandes impuissances," when the interests are those of weaker nations.

Woman in the Presidential Election

WOMAN has made remarkable strides toward enfranchisement in the United States in the last four years; next Tuesday, if she shall avail herself of her full opportunity, she will be able to go to the polls 630,000 strong. Her vote, it is true, at the most will represent only a fraction of the total vote of the country, but it will be an influential factor in the states where it shall be cast. It is estimated that 15,815,000 men will vote for President and Vice-President on Nov. 5, or 15,185,000 in excess of the vote that can be possibly cast by women. This might be an important showing if it were a fact that the women would never get farther along than they are now in their fight for equal suffrage. The truth is, however, they are only at the very threshold of accomplishment. More important still would it be if it were a fact that women this year, or in any year of the future, will vote as a sex. They most assuredly will do nothing of the kind, and after the novelty of the situation wears off, those discussing political probabilities or possibilities will cease to do so with any regard to the sex of voters.

Four years hence, it is reasonable to predict, the enfranchisement of woman will have extended into many states where she must be practically a silent spectator next Tuesday. Notwithstanding the seeming setback to the suffrage cause in Ohio, the middle West generally is preparing to follow the Pacific West in granting to women equal political rights. Assuming that only those states now most forward in this movement shall grant woman suffrage before 1916, or in time for the election of that year, and assuming also the continuance of the present ratio of increase of the male vote, it seems probable that the total vote for the presidency in November four years hence will approximate 20,000,000.

If all entitled to vote should cast their ballots this year, the total would run higher than this. According to the census figures, there are 26,999,151 males of all races and colors in the United States at the present time who are over 21 years of age. Deducting those unentitled to the franchise, 23,360,000 males of voting age remain. Statistics demonstrate, however, that only 65 per cent of "potential voters" actually cast ballots. How to get the remaining 35 per cent to the polls is one of the hard problems of politics and government.

What thinking people seem to expect of woman's influence in politics is that it shall lighten the lump. In relation to all social questions, particularly, this influence should be inspiring, stimulating and purifying. Woman under the franchise will be in a better position than ever before to enlist man's attention in behalf of measures that have concern for the family life of the nation and for the children who go out from the family to struggle with the world. There will be a better division of social accountability under woman suffrage than there is now, and through a fuller appreciation of his social obligations, man will naturally rise to a clearer understanding of his political responsibilities.

CANADA, it must always be remembered, is a regular and valuable customer of the United States. The daily exports from the latter country to the Dominion average about \$1,000,000.

Journalism and Public Life

ONE of the first results of the new department of journalism at Columbia University has been to dignify the calling in the eyes of the university authorities. Abundant provision has been made in the past for discussion by experts of the particular problems of men of other callings and of the effect upon public affairs of success or failure in pursuit of a professional ideal. But hitherto the journalist has been passed by. Now, however, the situation has changed. A large bequest by a successful and rich journalist has been accepted with which to endow and operate a distinct school of journalism. To head it an admirable choice has been made in the person of a man with high ideals as well as complete technical knowledge. Students from far and near have enrolled in larger numbers than were expected. Active journalists, busy at their arduous tasks, who formerly scoffed at the notion of education for journalism, are now cooperating as occasional lecturers to the students.

But that is not the point to be stressed now. The public henceforth is to be called to sit from time to time at the feet of editors and to learn what their working methods are and after what ideals they follow as best they can. Thus we find the ablest journalists in New York city and the country at large advertised to speak on such themes as "The Magazine and Its Responsibilities," "Accuracy in Journalism," "The Truth in News," "Art and Conscience in Newspaper Making," "Newspaper Power and How to Direct It." Such a scheme has the great advantage, viewing the matter from the professional standpoint, of putting men on record. Vague sentiments, loosely defined ideals, unrelated ideas, have to be brought into subjection, cleared up and formulated, and in a way that registers personal conviction, to be followed in some cases by radical action.

Moreover, the value of a course like this to a citizen attending it is that it opens out to him the practical aspects of a calling that he may previously have misjudged simply because viewing it from the doctrinaire, idealistic standpoint of a safe and snug social retreat. Journalism, like everything else, is a problem of making real, under difficult and perplexing physical, ethical and pecuniary conditions, a vision that hovers before an editor's and a publisher's eyes. To judge it fairly it has to be understood, and a course of talks like the one that Columbia offers to New Yorkers this year, if conscientiously attended by a carping cynical critic of all journalism as corrupt and commercialized, no doubt would cause some modification of his view. On the other hand, the very fact that critical academic and popular audiences must be faced while ideals and methods of a profession are being discussed, must of itself hold the lecturer truer to his uttered code of civic duty when he resumes his journalistic tasks.

Texas Demands Better Trans- portation

NO STATE in the American Union is more convinced of the greatness of its future than Texas. Its development in recent years is evidence enough, so far as its own people are concerned, and so far as all careful observers of southwestern growth are concerned, that there is a period of marvelous progress and prosperity in store for it. And there are few, if any, illusions among its people as to its present drawbacks and needs. Texas has a welfare commission, a body that seems to be alert to all existing conditions, favorable or unfavorable, within its borders. At present it is devoting itself to the transportation question, and as a result of an investigation already carried on, its chairman, R. C. Duff, has prepared a report on the railroad situation in the state that has the double merit of being clear and to the point.

Mr. Duff lays it down as an incontrovertible proposition that the existing railroads in Texas are incapable of moving with promptness and efficiency the crops raised in the state this year. Radical changes in the railroad situation are overdue and must be made. New lines must be constructed. Old lines must be improved. Additional yards, terminals, sidings and depots must be provided; wooden must be superseded by steel bridges, etc. In other words, what is called for is practically the complete rehabilitation of all present lines, the construction of such new ones as may be necessary and the bringing of transportation in Texas up to the highest modern standard. This, of course, will cost millions. Texas realizes that fact, and Texas seems to be ready at last to meet the railways half way by allowing them, in financing their affairs, greater latitude than it has been in recent years willing to grant.

It is entirely probable that if Texas and the railroads shall come to an amicable understanding the improvements called for will be made. There can be no question that restrictive legislation has operated to delay improvements in transportation that are absolutely necessary to the development of the state. It will be well all around, however, if the understanding reached shall be based upon the newer and better interpretation of the relationship that should exist between the public and the public carrier. The restrictive legislation that has in recent years injured Texas and the Texas railroads was perhaps due in a measure to misconception by the railroad managers of their obligations. Under the new arrangement the term public service should have a stronger meaning for all parties.

GOVERNMENT appraisers have decided that frogs' legs are poultry, and this hardly compensates chickens for the painful surprise that came to them in the decision that eggs are fruit.

A PERSON who has kept pace with the efforts being made in western states by progressive Governors and prison wardens to humanize penal systems and give prisoners a chance to regain status as temperate, economically efficient and law-respecting citizens, or who has heard from the lips of United States officials in the Philippines of the superb moral achievements that are being won in the Bilibid prison in Manila and the penal colony on Talawan, does not read with relish the charges that are now being made against the prison systems of several of the New England states. It forces the query whether the humanitarian fires burn quite as high as they used to in the region that once led the country in penology and social reform.

It is not necessary now to accept as true all that is said at a time of political strife like the present; but once affairs resume a normal state, would it not be well for citizens of Massachusetts, irrespective of party, to weigh carefully any questions that are raised as to the administration of its state prison, to ask whether its reformatory at Concord is maintaining its former rank, and to do some probing into

Penal Reform Necessary

the condition of the county jails? If competent social investigators are to be trusted, there are conditions in the penal institutions of Maine that need to be altered, and Rhode Island has had reason recently to question whether the tone of her institutions at Howard has not been lowered through the curse of political influence.

Listening to the story of the work now being done for Filipinos who have transgressed law and who are being made over into efficient and trusted laborers whom Manila employers accept as workers when they emerge from a prison that has been a school of manhood, it is made plain to a thoughtful hearer that the federal government, in executing its progressive reformatory policy, is fortunate in having a free hand. No traditions hamper it. No politics blocks it. It is free to live up to the highest results of European and American experience.

Massachusetts faces a condition today where, in the absence of a keenly intelligent public opinion backing more humanitarian ideals of dealing with lawbreakers, politics too often thwarts the efforts of such citizens of the state as are alert to bring about needed changes.

WITHIN a short time, perhaps within a few days, it is said, three of the most important of what might be called the second grade banks of New York city are to consolidate their resources and business. When the term second grade is employed in this connection, it should be remembered that there are six banks on Manhattan island the deposits of each of which run above \$100,000,000. The three banks referred to, when consolidated, will have combined resources of \$186,000,000. Only a few days ago a bank consolidation gave Boston a financial institution only second outside of New York to the two greatest banking houses of Chicago. When details are entered upon in relation to any of these concerns it is necessary to talk in hundreds of millions. Bank consolidation and bank capital concentration, as we understand them now, mark a complete departure from financial means and methods of the past. There are not two or three but several financial institutions in the country now with strength enough to swing enterprises that could be handled only through negotiations with scores of concerns a few years ago. There are not any that could yet, single-handed, compete with the United States treasury; there are none that could safely as yet take on single handed a Panama canal enterprise; but if consolidation and concentration continue, it cannot be long before the nation will have several banks that will be to the American world all that the Rothschilds have ever been to the European.

How far the elimination of the small bank will affect the mass; how far the erection of mighty financial combinations will give stability to industry and commerce; to what degree the narrowing down of financial control, or the centralization of the money power in the hands of a comparatively small group, will influence the everyday prospects and comforts of the man on the street—all these are questions that are open to speculation. The most eminent of the financiers involved in the modern processes of disintegration, amalgamation, consolidation and concentration, confess, or at least profess, to be unable to say what the outcome of it all will be.

The only certain thing about the situation in its present aspects is that all such tendencies run their course; and the one satisfying thing is that changes that formerly were abrupt and disturbing in the business world, under modern influences become simply easy transitions. Few realize how far things have gone in the last ten years unless they look back and take a careful survey of the ground covered; the road traveled is seen to have been rough and rocky in places, but it was traversed; it may be rougher and rockier ahead; but, nevertheless, things must go forward, if not along a straight line, then at an angle of safety.

YOUNG men, country-bred and city-bred, looking in all directions for "openings," see everything but the country store, the store that buys, sells, exchanges, accommodates, extends credit, takes an interest, in everything that concerns everybody in the neighborhood and over the entire countryside. Out of the general store some of the greatest business men the country has known have emerged in the past. In the village drygoods and grocery store has been laid the foundation of many a lordly fortune. Not so much can be said for these establishments in this respect now as formerly; many things have conspired to deprive the country store of its prestige and patronage—easier transportation to town, the telephone, the mail order house, etc.—but nothing has contributed so much toward its decline as its own failure to rise to the recognition of necessary changes in its methods of doing business. The country store has allowed much to leave it by default; by making a fight it could have stemmed the tide; now that the crest of the tide has passed, it can, if it will, regain what it has lost and reestablish itself more solidly than ever.

The very things that apparently worked injury to the country store could have been made to work for its good. The country dealer, however, left his patrons to take advantage of opportunities that came first of all to himself. By meeting the requirements of the new system of trading, he could have checked the inroads of the town dealer and the mail order house. He, too, might have gone into the revolutionary movement, cleared out his old stock in bargain sales, painted his front, put in newer and better fixtures, gone into the big markets and stocked up with the things his customers wanted to buy, instead of holding to the things he wanted to sell.

Leaving the past with its mistakes to take care of themselves, there seems to be no reason why the country store cannot rehabilitate itself in the present and for the future. The country highway is rapidly taking on the characteristics of an urban thoroughfare; the village street is getting a volume of wheeled traffic that formerly could be claimed only by the city artery; transportation improvements are making as much for the upbuilding as for the downpulling of local trade; the telephone, properly employed, should be made to win back more custom than it has taken away; the mail order house competes rather with local stagnation than with local enterprise. The country store needs first of all to assert itself, to throw off its ramshackle and neglected appearance, to break away from tradition, to rise to the demands of the times. If young men looking for opportunity will look in the direction of the village or wayside store they will find it; then, if taking advantage of it, they put into it the energy they would be compelled to expend in bringing a city undertaking to success, they will be likely to find that it will respond as surely as will any other legitimate business to well directed and faithful effort.

Consolidation and Concentration

Why Not the Country Store?